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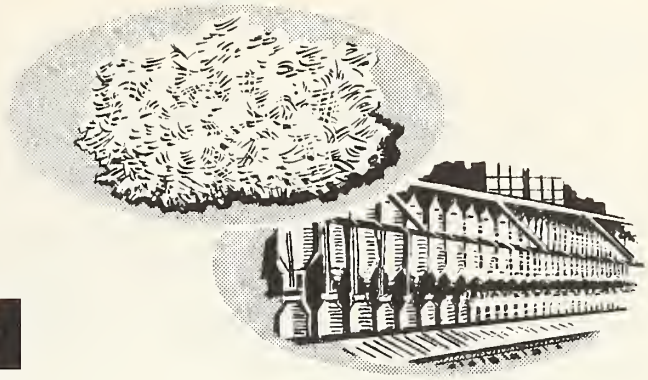
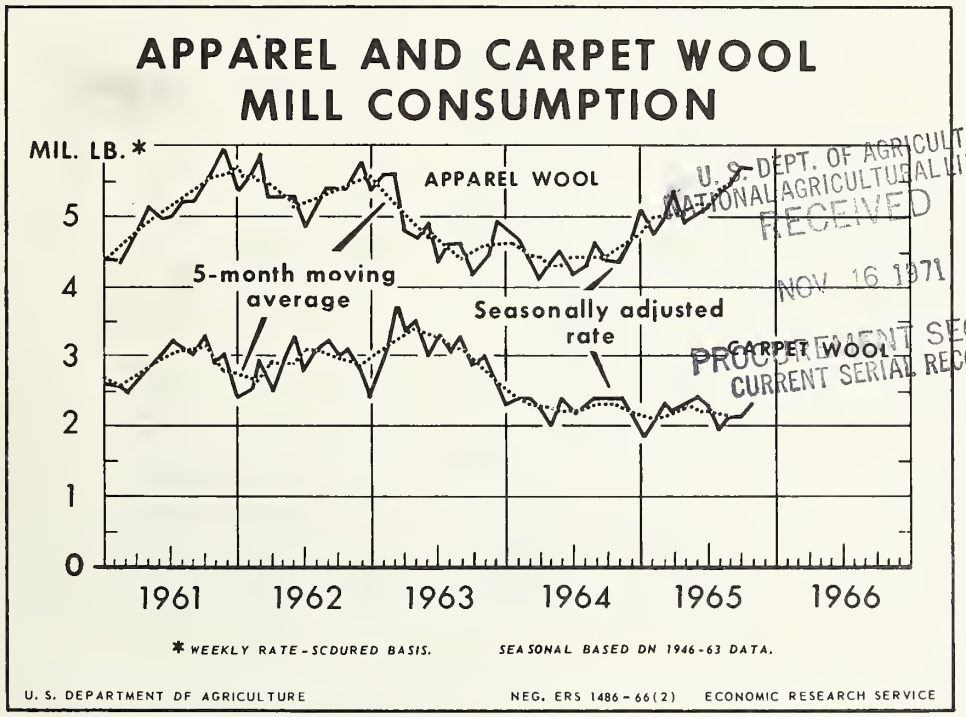


WOOL SITUATION

TWS-74 For Release March 3, P. M. MARCH 1966



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IN THIS ISSUE

January 1 Sheep Inventory

1965 Consumption and Import Data

Published Four Times A Year
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Wool Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1964 Nov.	1964 Dec.	1965 Jan.	1965 Nov.	1965 Dec.	1966 Jan.
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Ct. per lb.	49.3	47.3	48.0	47.5	47.1	47.1
Parity price 1/	Ct. per lb.	79.5	79.5	81.8	83.1	83.6	83.7
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	62	59	59	57	56	56
Index numbers of prices received by farmers	1910-14=100	277	266	270	267	265	265
Index numbers of prices received by farmers	1957-59=100	112	108	110	108	108	108
Domestic prices, Boston, clean basis 2/							
Graded territory							
Fine, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	139.2	133.7	132.5	127.9	128.0	128.0
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	131.8	129.5	129.5	125.8	126.0	126.0
Graded fleece							
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	132.5	128.6	121.6	123.5	123.5	123.5
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	132.5	129.1	120.0	122.5	122.5	122.5
Original bag Texas, fine 12 months good French combing and staple	Ct. per lb.	143.1	135.7	134.5	128.5	129.0	129.0
Imported prices, Boston, clean, excluding duty 2/							
Australian, 64's, 70's, good topmaking	Ct. per lb.	137.5	123.5	120.0	122.5	122.5	122.5
Australian, 64's combing	Ct. per lb.	132.5	118.5	115.0	117.5	117.5	117.5
Montevideo, 0's (58's, 60's)	Ct. per lb.	112.5	102.1	100.8	94.9	95.0	95.8
Montevideo, 2's (50's)	Ct. per lb.	102.5	92.5	92.5	88.5	88.5	88.5
Buenos Aires, 5's (40's)	Ct. per lb.	87.0	79.6	78.0	74.0	73.5	73.5
BLS Wholesale price index 3/							
All commodities	1957-59=100	100.7	100.7	101.0	103.5	104.1	---
Textile products and apparel	1957-59=100	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.9	102.0	---
Wool products	1957-59=100	103.3	102.8	103.4	105.4	105.4	---
Wool broadwoven fabrics	1957-59=100	102.8	102.8	103.6	106.0	106.0	---
Personal income payments (adjusted) 4/	Bil. dol.	506.6	512.0	515.4	546.1	550.5	---
Retail store sales (apparel group adjusted) 4/	Mil. dol.	1,310	1,300	1,301	---	---	---
Mill consumption, scoured basis 5/							
Average weekly rate (unadjusted) 6/							
Apparel wool	1,000 lb.	3,977	3,874	4,855	5,268	5,084	---
Carpet wool	1,000 lb.	2,453	2,166	2,316	2,320	2,036	---
Average weekly rate (seasonally adjusted) 6/							
Apparel wool	1,000 lb.	4,304	4,574	5,084	5,701	6,002	---
Carpet wool	1,000 lb.	2,443	2,186	1,945	2,311	2,054	---
Monthly aggregates 6/							
Apparel wool	Mil. lb.	15.9	19.4	19.4	21.1	25.4	---
Carpet wool	Mil. lb.	9.8	10.8	9.3	9.3	10.2	---
Accumulated since January 1							
Apparel wool	Mil. lb.	214.6	233.9	19.4	249.1	274.5	---
Carpet wool	Mil. lb.	111.9	122.7	9.3	102.2	112.4	---
Total apparel and carpet	Mil. lb.	326.5	356.7	28.7	351.4	386.9	---
Imports for consumption, clean content							
Monthly aggregates							
Dutiable wools	1,000 lb.	9,713	12,005	8,926	14,314	13,714	---
Duty-free wools	1,000 lb.	6,225	12,572	5,220	6,787	7,377	---
Accumulated since January 1							
Dutiable wools	Mil. lb.	86.4	98.4	8.9	149.0	162.7	---
Duty-free wools	Mil. lb.	101.4	113.9	5.2	101.5	108.9	---
Total dutiable and duty-free	Mil. lb.	187.8	212.3	14.1	250.5	271.6	---
Man-made staple and tow prices							
Acrilan 3 denier 7/	Ct. per lb.	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0
Dacron, 3 denier, type 54 7/	Ct. per lb.	98.0	98.0	98.0	84.0	84.0	84.0
Orlon, 3 denier, 7/	Ct. per lb.	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0
Viscose, 1 1/2 denier 8/	Ct. per lb.	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	---	---

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently using base prices in effect and indexes for months indicated. These are the legally applicable parity prices for the following month. 2/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market. 3/ United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 4/ United States Department of Commerce (seasonally adjusted annual rates). 5/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. 6/ 4 or 5 weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. 7/ From Modern Textile Magazine. 8/ From Textile Organon.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 23, 1966

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SUMMARY

World wool prices moved sharply upward in most of the second half of 1965, making up part of the loss sustained in the general downward movement from early 1964 to mid-1965. Prices averaged steady in January 1966 after dipping back slightly in December 1965. January 1966 world prices, however, were up about 7 percent from a year earlier but were still well below the average high levels of 1963 and 1964. Prices may increase further in 1966 and for the year average higher than in 1965. Contributing to this would be continued recovery in world consumption from early 1965 levels and a decrease of about 2 percent in available supplies this marketing year. In 1965, world consumption was down 2 percent from the year before and was below world production levels for the second consecutive year.

Boston prices of domestic wools are at present mostly at normal levels in relation to prices of comparable grades of foreign wools. This was in contrast to the relatively high prices of domestic wools of a year ago.

International tension apparently has contributed some of the strength in world wool prices during recent months. However, the effects of usual supply and demand factors have not been magnified by unusual price speculation. This is shown by the high relative stability in the U.S. futures market and the recent halt in price advances of raw wool. Other factors that influence wool prices and that have increasingly limited rapid changes include: (1) A broader economic base throughout the free nations of the world; (2) expanded trade along with somewhat more orderly movement; and (3) substantially increased competition from non-cellulosic fibers, especially since the mid-1950's.

The average price received by U.S. growers for shorn wool during 1966 probably will be slightly above the 1965 average. The increase is expected to result from slightly reduced domestic production, a high level of U.S. mill use, and slightly higher world prices in prospect for 1966. The 1965 average price apparently was down about $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound (grease basis), from the 53.2 cents a pound received in 1964.

There were nearly $26\frac{1}{2}$ million head of sheep and lambs on U.S. farms and ranches January 1, 1966, down 1 percent from a year earlier. Total stock sheep amounted to 23.1 million head, 1 percent less than a year earlier and the smallest inventory on record. This occurred while the number of ewe lambs increased 10 percent. Sheep and lambs on feed totaled 3.3 million head, 1 percent more than on January 1, 1965.

U.S. mill use of raw wool on the woolen and worsted systems totaled 387 million pounds in 1965 (scoured basis), up 8 percent from 1964. Total raw wool use in 1966 will likely exceed 400 million pounds due to an expected increase in apparel wool use, carpet wool use will remain about the same. Use of all fibers on the woolen and worsted systems during 1965 amounted to 781 million pounds, up 9 percent from 1964. This was due mainly to the increase in use of man-made fibers, especially in the spinning of carpet and rug yarns. U.S. mill use of man-made fibers totaled 218 million pounds in 1965, up 15 percent from 1964.

U.S. apparel wool use likely will total 290 to 295 million pounds in 1966 up about 7 percent from the 275 million pounds used in 1965. This will result from continued expansion in general economic activity and military demand. Larger mill consumption is also indicated by the downward trend in the ratio of inventories to unfilled orders of finished apparel fabric and the high level of use in recent months. The ratio is now at its lowest level since data became available in 1960. While apparel wool use increased in 1965, use on the worsted system increased faster than on the woolen system. Per capita apparel wool mill use, at 1.41 pounds, was above the 1957-65 per capita average of 1.38 pounds.

Mill use of carpet wool during 1965 amounted to 112 million pounds, (scoured basis), down 8 percent from 1964 and the lowest since 1951. Total use of all fibers in carpets and rugs, however, was 257 million pounds, up 4 percent from 1964. This was largely due to the 20 percent increase in the use of man-made fibers. Wool's share of the total fiber use declined to 44 percent from 50 percent in 1964 while man-made's increased to 50 percent in 1965 from 43 percent a year earlier. Per capita carpet wool use, at 0.58 pound, was the lowest per capita rate since World War II.

Dutiable raw wool imports during 1966 likely will total about the same as the 163 million pounds, clean basis, imported in 1965, but up about 65 percent from the 98 million pounds in 1964. Because of a buildup in stocks in 1965, imports likely will not rise as much as the expected increase in consumption this year. The quality composition of imported wools shifted last year. The fine and medium grades increased more than the coarse wools. Australia continued to be the principal supplier of apparel wools, followed by Uruguay, New Zealand, the Republic of South Africa, and Argentina.

Duty-free raw wool imports during 1965 totaled 109 million pounds, 4.5 percent less than in 1964. Wools grading 40's to 44's increased their share of the total, mainly at the loss of the named, unimproved wools from the Middle East and Asia. New Zealand was the largest supplier of carpet wool to the United States in 1965 and Argentina was second. Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, and the United Kingdom all accounted for sizeable amounts.

The import balance (excess of imports over exports) of U.S. foreign trade in semiprocessed and manufactured wool textile products increased 5 percent to 140 million pounds in 1965 from 134 million in 1964. Imports of all apparel wool textile products except other than knit apparel increased. Those of carpets and rugs and noils decreased while wastes increased. All categories of exports, except apparel yarns and wool blankets, increased.

Based on data for the first 3 quarters of 1965, production of woolen and worsted woven fabric in 1965 likely totaled an estimated 263 million linear yards compared with 255 million in 1964. But, this was 15 percent less than the most recent high of 310 million linear yards in 1962. Output of men's and boys' fabric increased while that of women's and children's decreased. Government orders increased substantially during 1965. Nonapparel fabric increased and woven felt decreased in 1965. The increase in wool fabric output was accompanied by a larger relative increase in cotton broadwoven goods and an even greater increase in production of man-made fiber broadwoven goods.

A record high 3,584 million pounds of man-made fibers--cellulosic, noncellulosic, and textile glass fibers--was produced in the United States during 1965. All major sectors of the industry increased production in 1965--acetate output was up 5 percent, rayon up 8 percent, non-cellulosic up 26 percent, and textile glass fibers up 18 percent.

The average mohair price received by Texas producers declined from a high of 82 cents a pound, (grease basis), in November 1964 to 71 cents in January 1965 and further to 60 cents a pound in September 1965 and then remained unchanged through January 1966. A relatively weak foreign demand likely caused

most of the decline. The average price for 1965 was likely well below the support level of 72 cents a pound. USDA will announce the 1965 average price on March 21, 1966. Both domestic and foreign demand is expected to increase during 1966 which will likely result in higher average mohair prices than in 1965.

THE DOMESTIC SITUATION

Average Wool Prices Likely to be Above 1965 Levels

The average price received by growers for shorn wool in 1966 likely will be up slightly from that received in 1965. The increase is expected to result from slightly reduced domestic production, a high level of U.S. mill consumption, some increase in the demand for domestic wool resulting from stepped-up military procurements, and slightly higher world prices in prospect for 1966. The average price received in 1965 was unusually firm, ranging from 47.1 to 48.0 cents a pound and was due to increased U.S. mill use and increasing world prices of wool during the second half of 1965.

Preliminary data indicate that growers received a decrease of about 5-1/2 cents a pound for their shorn wool in 1965 from the 1964 average price of 53.2 cents, (grease basis). This year USDA will announce the final 1965 average price on March 21, 1966. (See table 1.)

Table 1.--Average price per pound, grease basis, received by farmers for shorn wool, U.S., by months, 1962-66

Month	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan.	41.1	45.5	50.3	48.0	47.1
Feb.	42.5	47.5	52.5	47.8	
Mar.	45.0	51.1	54.9	47.7	
Apr.	47.6	49.4	54.6	47.1	
May	48.0	48.7	53.8	47.7	
June	47.9	49.9	54.7	47.5	
July	46.0	49.0	52.4	47.7	
Aug.	44.2	46.2	51.0	47.9	
Sept.	42.7	45.5	50.0	47.3	
Oct.	43.8	46.6	51.2	47.7	
Nov.	45.4	47.2	49.3	47.5	
Dec.	43.9	48.1	47.3	47.1	
Weighted season average 2/	47.7	48.5	53.2		

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Year beginning April 1 for 1961 and 1962, 9-month period beginning April 1 for 1963, and calendar year for 1964 and thereafter.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

U.S. production of shorn wool declined from 222 million pounds, (grease basis), in 1964 to about 213 million pounds in 1965, while imports of raw apparel wool increased. Mill use of apparel wool increased along with an increase in the use of man-made fibers. In addition, the price of polyester staple and tow, 3 denier, has remained at 84 cents a pound since February 1965 after declining from $1.14 in January 1964. Nylon staple and tow, 3 denier has remained at 96 cents a pound since July 1965 after declining from $1.24 in August 1964. The price of 3 and 5 denier acrylics has held at $1.06 a pound since November 1963.

Prices for domestic graded territory and fleece shorn wools at Boston continue to decline thru April 1965 before making up most of the first half losses during the period, May thru September. Prices have held firm since September while trade declined to nominal volumes. January 1966 prices were about 1 percent below a year earlier.

Price differentials among grades were reduced during 1965. During the recent increases, the coarser grades gained substantially more than the finer grades. (See Statistical Summary, Part I - Prices.) January 1966 average prices of graded domestic wool in Boston show the fine wools more than 4 percent below a year earlier; 1/2, 3/8, and 1/4 bloods were down less than 1 percent; but low 1/4 bloods were up over 2 percent; and common and braid were almost 9 percent above a year earlier.

Prices in Boston of domestic wools at the beginning of 1965 were several percentage points higher than normal in relation to duty-paid prices of foreign wools but have since declined. The price of graded fleece delaine compared with the price of Australian 64's, 70's warp and half warp declined from a high of 89 percent to the present and somewhat below normal level of 83 percent. Graded territory fine good French combing and staple compared with Australian 64's, 70's good top-making fell from a high of 92 percent to a near-normal level of 86. Graded territory half-blood good French combing and staple wool compared with Australian 64's combing came down from a high of 94 percent to an above-average level of 88 percent. The high price relationships existed from late 1964 thru most of the first half of 1965 before adjusting downward. This likely resulted from limited domestic supplies during the winter of 1965 and an upward turn in mill use. An unusual condition existed between domestic and Montevideo wools beginning in late 1964 and with little adjustment to date. Prices of domestic wools are well over 100 percent of prices of the foreign wools and above the recent normal level of 85 to 90 percent. Low exports from Uruguay in 1964 and then rapidly increasing exports in 1965 likely caused the depressed prices of these wools and the relatively higher prices of U.S. domestic selections. More certainty in exports now exists in Uruguay and will likely bring price levels back to normal.

U.S. Sheep Numbers Down 1 Percent

On January 1, 1966, U.S. sheep and lambs, including stock sheep and those on feed, totaled about 26½ million head, down nearly 1 percent from a year earlier. This continued the decline that began in 1960. The number of stock sheep and lambs on farms and ranches totaled 23.1 million head, almost 1 percent less than the year before. This was the smallest inventory on record. (See table 2.) Sheep and lambs on feed totaled 3.3 million head, about 1 percent above a year earlier.

Inventories of young stock sheep on January 1, 1966, were up from a year earlier. The total number of lambs increased to 4,098,000 head from 3,682,000 a year earlier. The number of ewe lambs totaled 3,287,000 head, almost 10 percent more than a year earlier. The number of ewes 1 year old and older declined over 3 percent to 18,133,000 head. The number of rams 1 year old and older totaled 720,000 head, down about 4 percent. The number of wethers 1 year old and older was unchanged. (See table 2.)

Table 2 .--Number of stock sheep and lambs on farms and ranches, by class, United States, January 1, 1955-66

Year	Lambs		One year and over			Total stock sheep
	Ewes	Rams and wethers	Ewes	Rams	Wethers	
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
Average						
1955-59	4,070	667	21,332	862	200	27,130
1960-64	3,766	795	21,269	866	214	26,913
1955	3,982	740	21,321	860	234	27,137
1956	3,819	687	21,323	851	210	26,890
1957	3,709	634	20,976	840	189	26,348
1958	4,289	625	21,208	864	181	27,167
1959	4,549	647	21,832	893	187	28,108
1960	4,562	721	22,406	927	233	28,849
1961 1/	4,115	886	22,396	924	235	28,571
1962	3,561	862	21,539	880	223	27,065
1963	3,378	779	20,543	826	205	25,731
1964	3,213	728	19,462	771	174	24,348
1965	2,990	692	18,702	749	166	23,299
1966 2/	3,287	811	18,133	720	166	23,117

1/ Estimates for Alaska included in totals beginning with 1961. 2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Stock sheep in the 11 Western States, South Dakota, and Texas on January 1, 1966, totaled 16,768,000 head, about 1 percent more than a year earlier. Of these 13 States, 9 showed decreases in stock sheep numbers, California was unchanged, and Texas, Colorado, and Arizona increased in number. Texas, the leading State, had an estimated 5,035,000 head of stock sheep,up about 8 percent from a year earlier. In the 35 native or fleece-wool States, stock sheep amounted to 6,326,000 head, about 4 percent less than a year earlier. This was the seventh consecutive year that numbers declined in these States as a group. Of the more important States in this group, New York, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee recorded the largest declines. Kansas was the only State to show a major increase in number of stock sheep, up 14 percent.

The value of stock sheep and lambs on farms and ranches on January 1, 1966, was $454 million, 23 percent more than a year earlier. The average value was $19.70 a head compared with $15.80 a year earlier.

1966 Apparel Wool Use Likely Above 1965

Mill use of apparel wool in 1966 is expected to increase from the 1965 levels and total 290 to 295 million pounds, (scoured basis). Mill consumption of virgin wool for 1965 totaled 274.5 million pounds, 17 percent above 1964. (See table 3.) The increase for 1966 is indicated by the August-December 1965--5-month moving weekly adjusted average showing a 7 percent increase over the weekly average for the entire year. The increased rate of use is based primarily on continued expansion in general economic activity and military demand in prospect for 1966.

Table 3.--U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis, 1955-1965

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average 1955-59	259,130	138,810	397,940
1955	281,157	132,602	413,759
1956	296,699	144,059	440,758
1957	240,850	127,911	368,761
1958	212,012	119,075	331,087
1959	264,930	170,404	435,334
1960	246,393	164,648	411,041
1961	263,072	149,057	412,129
1962	280,247	148,853	429,100
1963	251,344	160,399	411,743
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965 1/	274,503	112,386	386,889

1/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The seasonally adjusted weekly rate of mill consumption began the year 1965 above the 1964 levels and remained firm during the first half. (See table 10.) However, consumption rates during the second half showed some marked increases. The weekly adjusted rate for January 1965 was about 1/2 million pounds above the previous month, while the weekly rate for December 1965 was about 1.4 million pounds above a year earlier. The 5-month moving average for apparel wool consumption is now slightly above the most recent highs that occurred in 1962. (See cover chart.)

The trend toward relatively more worsteds than woolens has now continued for the sixth consecutive year. The worsted system's share of total apparel wool use during 1965 was 63.0 percent compared with 60.6 percent in 1964. In 1965, the worsted system accounted for 172.9 million pounds of wool used, up 22 percent from the 141.7 million pounds used during 1964. The woolen system used 101.6 million pounds of raw apparel wool in 1965, but up only 10 percent from the 1964 total of 92.2 million pounds.

Along with the shift from woolens to worsteds, there was also a shift in the various grades of wool used on both systems. The proportional use of wool's grading 60's and finer increased while those grading coarser than 60's declined. (See table 4.)

Top production in 1965 totaled 180.1 million pounds, 18 percent above a year earlier. Production of wool top increased 22 percent, amounting to 157.9 million pounds. Raw wool's share of total fiber used on the worsted system in 1965 increased slightly to 87.6 percent compared with 84.4 percent in 1964. Man-made fiber's proportion declined to 2.8 percent from 3.3 percent in 1964. Fibers other than raw wool and man-made's decreased to about 9.6 percent of the total. (See table 11.)

Table 4.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption, by system and grades, 1960-65

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Woolen system			
1960	40.9	47.1	12.0	100.0
1961	45.9	43.7	10.4	100.0
1962	46.6	44.7	8.7	100.0
1963	44.2	47.7	8.1	100.0
1964	42.0	48.3	9.7	100.0
1965	40.7	51.7	7.6	100.0
	Worsted system			
1960	55.2	39.9	4.9	100.0
1961	61.7	34.1	4.2	100.0
1962	60.4	35.8	3.8	100.0
1963	53.7	40.6	5.7	100.0
1964	52.6	40.4	7.0	100.0
1965	59.2	1/	1/	100.0
	Total			
1960	48.6	43.2	8.2	100.0
1961	55.0	38.2	6.8	100.0
1962	55.0	39.3	5.7	100.0
1963	49.8	43.5	6.7	100.0
1964	48.4	43.6	8.0	100.0
1965	52.4	1/	1/	100.0

1/ Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

A total of 326.1 million pounds of all fibers were used in the spinning of yarns on the woolen system, except for carpet and rugs. This was 8 percent more than in 1964. The quantities of raw wool and of man-made fibers each increased 10 percent; reused, reprocessed, and other wool increased 5 percent; and all other fibers increased 11 percent. In total, man-made's share of all fibers used was 26 percent and that for raw wool was 31 percent. (See table 11.)

Per capita mill use of raw apparel wool in 1965 was 1.41 pounds compared with 1.22 pounds in 1964. This was above the 1957 to 1965 average per capita use of 1.38 pounds.

Carpet Wool Mill Use Down 8 Percent in 1965

Mill use of raw carpet wool in 1965 totaled 112.4 million pounds, (scoured basis), down 8 percent from 1964. (See table 3.) Consumption declined for the second consecutive year and was at the lowest level since 1951.

Seasonally adjusted weekly rates of consumption remained relatively stable during 1965. (See table 10.) Starting in March 1963, the consumption rates (5-month moving average) began declining. It then leveled off in the middle of 1964 and held at the same general level throughout 1965. (See cover chart.)

A total of 257.1 million pounds of all fibers were used for the spinning of carpet and rug yarns in 1965, an increase of 4 percent over the previous year. While total fiber use went up in 1965, the use of wool declined. Man-made fiber use increased 20 percent to 127.9 million pounds. Wool's share of the market decreased from 49.7 percent in 1964 to 43.7 percent in 1965. Man-made's share increased from 43.3 percent to 49.7 percent. (See table 11.)

Per capita use of carpet wool in 1965 was 0.58 pound compared with 0.64 pound in 1964. This was the lowest rate since World War II.

Table 5.--Imports of dutiable and duty-free wool for consumption into the United States, clean content, 1955 to date

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average 1955-59	92,479	142,851	235,330
1955	112,764	135,979	248,743
1956	103,828	143,053	246,881
1957	78,207	120,996	199,203
1958	67,081	122,587	189,668
1959	100,517	191,642	292,159
1960	74,266	153,904	228,170
1961	90,318	157,335	247,653
1962	125,780	143,460	269,240
1963	109,196	167,962	277,158
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965 1/	162,722	108,858	271,580

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1965 Dutiable Raw Wool Imports Highest in Recent Years

Imports of dutiable raw wool during 1966 are expected to be about the same as the 162.7 million pounds imported in 1965, but up 65.3 percent from 1964. (See table 5.) This increase resulted from a decrease in U.S. farm production, an increase in trade stocks that was likely due to the prospect of higher world wool prices, and a gain in mill consumption. The larger trade stocks on January 1, 1966 will probably supply the needs of the expected increase in 1966 mill consumption.

The 5 major exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere supplied 95 percent of the total U.S. imports of dutiable raw wool. Australia's share of the total remained at about 44 percent from 1964 to 1965 while the quantity of wool shipped to the U.S. increased from 43.6 to 71.5 million pounds. Uruguay's share of the market increased from 3 to 14 percent, while volume increased from 2.7 to 22.2 million pounds. All other suppliers increased their quantities of dutiable wool shipped to the U.S. while their shares of the total market declined. The 1965 quantities and shares of the market were: Argentina, 17.6 million pounds and 11 percent; Republic of South Africa, 20.6 million pounds and 13 percent; and New Zealand 21.7 million pounds and 13 percent.

A shift to higher quality wool imports was made during 1965 with increasing mill use of the finer grades likely causing the change. More of the wools grading 46's and finer were imported--88 percent of the total during 1965 compared with 81 percent in 1964. (See table 6.)

Imports of Duty-Free Raw Wool Off 4.5 Percent in 1965

U.S. duty-free raw wool imports during 1965 totaled 108.9 million pounds, (clean content), 4.5 percent less than in 1964. (See table 5.) With prices continuing substantially below those of 1964, imports may increase some in 1966.

New Zealand was the largest supplier of duty-free wool to the United States in 1965, accounting for 46.9 million pounds, or 43 percent of the total

Table 6 .--Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports, 1962-65

Grade	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Dutiable			
56's and finer	75.7	72.5	69.0	73.3
46's to 56's	9.7	12.7	11.6	15.0
40's to 46's	4.8	4.6	5.7	3.9
Not finer than 40's	9.5	10.0	13.7	7.8
Total	2/100.0	2/100.0	100.0	100.0
	Duty-free			
44's to 46's	17.7	21.4	13.7	12.6
40's to 44's	16.4	16.0	17.1	23.1
Not finer than 40's	41.8	38.0	41.5	43.2
Donskoi, Smyrna,etc.	24.1	24.6	27.7	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes small amounts of carbonized wool for which grade is not reported.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

compared with 46.2 million pounds and 41 percent in 1964. Argentina was second, accounting for 29.6 million pounds or 27 percent of the total compared with 23.2 million pounds and 20 percent in 1964. Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, and the United Kingdom combined accounted for an additional 19 percent of the total.

Only moderate shifts occurred in the quality composition of duty-free imports. Imports of wools grading 40's to 44's continued an upward trend in their share of the total, reaching 23.1 percent in 1965. The named, unimproved wools of the Middle East and Asia accounted for most of the loss and were 21.1 percent of the total in 1965. (See table 6.)

Record-High Imports of Wool Textile Products

The import balance (excess of imports over exports) of U.S. foreign trade in semiprocessed and manufactured wool textile products was 140 million (clean raw wool equivalent) pounds in 1965. This was 5 percent more than the 134 million pounds in 1964, but below the record high import balance of 147 million pounds in 1963. (See table 12.) The import balance of apparel wool textile products increased 33 percent to 77 million pounds in 1965. Noils and wastes had an import balance of 43 million pounds in 1965, down 12 percent from 1964. For carpets and rugs, the import balance was 21 million pounds, a decrease of 23 percent from the previous year. (See table 12.)

Imports of apparel wool textile products during 1965 totaled 83.0 million pounds, 35 percent above 1964. This was also 10.5 million pounds above the previous high on record of 72.5 million pounds imported in 1963. Imports for all apparel wool categories except other than knit apparel increased during 1965 compared with 1964. Imports of knit wearing apparel and woven fabrics increased 36 percent and 30 percent respectively. Other than knit apparel decreased 4 percent. Tops and advanced wool imports almost tripled. Imports of wool yarn, wool blankets and other apparel wool manufacturers recorded sizeable increases. Noil imports during 1965 decreased 10 percent from a year earlier while waste imports were up 21 percent. For carpets and rugs, imports decreased 22 percent in 1965 and amounted to 21.4 million pounds. (See table 12.)

U. S. exports of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textile products rose during 1965, with all product categories except apparel yarns and wool blankets showing increases. (See table 13.)

Inventories and Unfilled Orders of Apparel Fabric

Inventories of gray wool apparel fabric at the weaving mill level at the end of November 1965 totaled 19.4 million linear yards. This was down seasonally from the high of 25.8 million in March 1965 but 0.3 percent above a year earlier. Inventories of gray worsted apparel fabric at the end of November 1965 was 4.7 million linear yards compared with 4.3 million a year earlier. Inventories of gray woolen apparel fabric amounted to 14.7 million linear yards compared with 15.0 million at the end of November 1964.

Finished wool apparel fabric inventories, including polyester-wool fabric, at the weaving mill level at the end of November 1965 amounted to 19.2 million linear yards. Compared with earlier dates, it was down seasonally from the high of 26.2 million in March 1965, but 5 percent above a year earlier. Finished woolen apparel fabric inventories totaled 11.9 million linear yards at the end of November 1965, up 3 percent from November 1964; finished worsted fabric inventories amounted to 3.7 million linear yards; down 3 percent from November 1964 and polyester-wool fabric inventories totaled 3.6 million linear yards up 21 percent from a year earlier. Unfilled orders of finished apparel fabric, including polyester-wool fabric, at the weaving mill level at the end of November 1965 totaled 108.9 million linear yards. This was below the high of 119.9 million linear yards at the end of May 1965, but 23 percent above a year earlier. Unfilled orders of woolen apparel fabric amounted to 42.3 million linear yards at the end of November 1965, up 31 percent from November 1964. Unfilled orders of worsted fabric totaled 42.5 million linear yards at the end of November 1965, up 34 percent from a year earlier. Unfilled orders of polyester-wool apparel fabric amounted to 24.0 million linear yards at the end of November 1965, down 3 percent from a year earlier. The ratio of inventories to unfilled orders of all finished wool apparel fabrics has declined generally from 0.39 at the end of August, 1964, to 0.21 at the end of November 1964, and further to 0.18 at the and of November 1965. The ratio of inventories of finished woolen fabrics to unfilled orders at the end of August 1964 was 0.50 compared with 0.35 at the end of November 1964 and 0.28 at the end of November 1965. That of worsted fabrics was 0.18, 0.12 and 0.09 for the same respective dates. For polyester-wool fabrics, the ratio was about unchanged and at the end of November 1965 was 0.15.

Woolen And Worsted Fabric Production

U. S. production of finished woolen and worsted fabric likely increased 3 percent during 1965 to about 263 million linear yards from 255 million in 1964. This was about 15 percent less than the most recent high of 310 million linear yards in 1962. Output of men's and boys' fabric increased, that of women's and children's decreased. Government-ordered apparel fabrics also increased. Production of non-apparel fabric increased while woven felts

decreased from 1964 to 1965. Output of finished woven fabrics is expected to increase moderately in 1966 from the 1965 levels since mill use of raw wool is expected to increase moderately.

Production of woolen and worsted woven fabric (except felt) during the first 3 quarters of 1965 totaled 206 million finished linear yards, 3 percent more than the 200 million a year earlier. Woven felt output amounted to 5.7 million pounds, down 4 percent. Production of men's and boys' wear increased 16 percent from 64 million linear yards in the first 3 quarters of 1964 to 75 million in the same period of 1965. Worsted fabric output increased 21 percent; woolen fabric production increased 11 percent. Output of women's and children's wear totaled 121 million finished linear yards in the first 3 quarters of 1965, down 6 percent from 129 million a year earlier. Finished worsted production declined 27 percent; woolen output declined 6. Government apparel orders during the first 3 quarters of 1965 totaled 4.3 million linear yards. This was substantially above the 2.5 million linear yards ordered for the entire year of 1964. Non-apparel fabric production amounted to 6.0 million linear yards in the first 3 quarters of 1965, 10 percent more than in the same period of 1964. This was due mainly to the increase of 16 percent in blanketing. (See table 14.)

Gray wool apparel fabric production during the first 11 months of 1965 totaled 239 million linear yards, 4 percent more than in the same period of 1964. This was likely 2 percent less than finished apparel fabric output during the same period. Production of worsted gray apparel fabric totaled 55 million linear yards during the first 11 months of 1965, up 0.3 percent from 1964. Woolen gray apparel fabric output amounted to 185 million linear yards, up 6 percent from the first 11 months of 1964.

The increase of 3 percent in production of all woven wool fabrics during the first 3 quarters of 1965 was below increases in output of cotton and man-made broadwoven goods. Production of cotton broadwoven goods during that period totaled 6.9 billion linear yards, more than 4 percent above 1964. Output of man-made fiber broadwoven goods amounted to 2.9 billion linear yards, 13 percent more than in the first 3 quarters of 1964. (See table 7.)

Shipments of Tufted Rugs and Carpeting Continue to Increase

Manufacturer's shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting continued to increase in 1965. The share of the total market going to cotton, wool, rayon and acetate declined in 1965, while the share going to non-cellulosic man-made fibers increased.

Shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting during the first half of 1965 totaled 179.4 million square yards, up 5 percent from the previous 6 months and up 21 percent from a year earlier. All of the increase over the previous 6 months went to selections larger than 4 feet by 6 feet. During January-June 1965, total shipments of the larger sizes increased to 147.2 million

Table 7.--Production of woolen and worsted fabric and cotton and man-made fiber broadwoven goods, U.S., annual 1960-64, by quarters, 1963 to date

Year and quarter	Woolen and worsted	Cotton 1/	Man-made 1/	
			Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic
	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards	Million linear yards
1960	286.5	9,365.6	1,434.3	927.9
1961	286.9	9,168.4	1,465.4	908.1
1962	309.9	9,248.5	1,587.9	1,130.8
1963	284.4	8,759.3	1,714.1	1,287.6
1964	255.2	8,966.1	3,515.5	
1963				
Jan.-Mar.	77.6	2,246.7	413.8	321.0
Apr.-June	78.3	2,236.2	430.4	323.6
July-Sept.	66.5	2,062.9	415.3	306.3
Oct.-Dec.	62.0	2,213.5	454.7	336.6
1964				
Jan.-Mar.	67.4	2,231.6	846.6	
Apr.-June	70.5	2,256.0	864.6	
July-Sept.	61.8	2,151.1	860.5	
Oct.-Dec.	55.5	2,327.4	943.9	
1965 2/				
Jan.-Mar.	65.9	2,364.2	965.8	
Apr.-June	73.4	2,374.0	974.0	
July-Sept.	66.8	2,189.5	954.8	

1/ Excluding tire fabric. 2/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

square yards from the 138.0 million in the last half of 1964. During the same period, shipments of scatter rugs, bathmats, etc.,--those smaller than 4 feet by 6 feet--decreased slightly from 32.9 to 32.2 million square yards. (See table 15.)

A total of 250.4 million pounds of all types of tufting yarns were consumed during the first half of 1965 in the manufacturing of tufted rugs and carpeting. This was 5 percent more than the previous 6 months and 20 percent over the same period of 1964. The amount of cotton and wool consumed decreased slightly from the previous period while that of rayon and acetate increased slightly. The use of non-cellulosic man-made fibers during the same time increased from 140.5 to 154.4 million pounds. The shift in the types of yarns consumed has resulted in the non-cellulosics increasing their share of the market to 61.7 percent of the total. (See table 16.)

Production of Spun Wool Yarn for Sale

Production of spun wool yarn for sale during the first 11 months of 1965 totaled 111 million pounds, 2 percent more than in the same period of 1964.

Output of knitting and weaving yarns increased; production of carpet and rug yarns decreased. Production of worsted yarn increased for the second consecutive year; output of woolen yarn has recorded decreases for the 2 years.

Output of wool knitting yarn for sale during the first 11 months of 1965 totaled 68.4 million pounds, 6 percent more than in 1964. Worsted yarn production amounted to 53.4 million pounds, 9 percent more than in 1964; woolen yarn output totaled 15.0 million pounds, 2 percent less than a year earlier.

Production of wool weaving yarn for sale during the first 11 months of 1965 amounted to 5.4 million pounds, 8 percent more than in the first 11 months of 1964. Output of worsted weaving yarn totaled 4.7 million pounds, 10 percent more than in 1964; production of woolen weaving yarn amounted to 0.7 million pounds, 3 percent less than a year earlier.

Production of carpet and rug yarn for sale during the first 11 months of 1965 totaled 36.9 million pounds. This was 5 percent less than in the same period of 1964 and marked the second consecutive annual decline.

Man-Made Fiber Production Record High in 1965

During 1965, U.S. production of man-made fibers—cellulosic, noncellulosic and textile glass fibers—totaled 3,584 million pounds and established another record high by increasing 16 percent above 1964. All major sectors of the man-made fiber industry increased production in 1965. (See table 17.)

Production of rayon and acetate during 1965 totaled 1,527 million pounds, 7 percent more than the previous high in 1964. Rayon output totaled 1,082 million pounds, 8 percent above a year earlier. Rayon filament yarn output increased 5 percent while staple and tow increased 9 percent to a record high. Acetate production amounted to 445 million pounds, 5 percent more than in 1964. Acetate filament yarn production increased 7 percent and acetate staple and tow decreased 10 percent from 1964.

Noncellulosic fiber production increased 26 percent to 1,775 million pounds and to another high. Output of noncellulosic filament yarn totaled a record 996 million pounds, 18 percent more than the previous high in 1964. Noncellulosic staple and tow amounted to a record 779 million pounds, up from the previous high by 39 percent.

Textile fiber glass production during 1965 totaled a record high of 283 million pounds. This was 18 percent above the previous high of 240 million in 1964.

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

U.S. mohair production will continue to increase in 1966 since the number of goats and kids on farms and ranches is up from a year ago. On January 1, 1966, there were 4,425,000 head of goats in Texas, 9 percent more than the 4,060,000 head a year earlier. The inventory value of goats was

$30.1 million compared with $28.4 million on January 1, 1965. The average value this January was $6.80 a head, down 20 cents from a year earlier.

Exports of mohair and similar specialty fibers from the United States more than tripled during 1965 compared with a year earlier. They totaled 8.5 million pounds, (clean basis), compared with 2.7 in 1964. Exports in 1965, however, were still well below 1958-63 exports that ranged from 12 to 19 million pounds. Since the unusually low U.S. prices did not stimulate exports up to normal levels, foreign demand for U.S. mohair was still relatively weak in 1965. U.S. mill consumption is not reported separately for mohair, but estimates suggest that mill use likely doubled in 1965. Total estimated disappearance in 1965 was well below expected production of 30-31 million pounds, (grease basis), resulting in a further build-up in mohair stocks.

Increased production, along with lower than normal U.S. consumption and exports, raised stocks from previous build-ups, and resulted in declining mohair prices during 1965. The average price received by Texas mohair growers declined from a high of 82 cents a pound in November 1964 to 71 cents in January 1965 and further to 60 cents a pound in September 1965, and remained at that level through January 1966. The average price received in 1965 was below the average of 94.3 cents received in 1964 and below the support price of 72 cents a pound. USDA will announce the 1965 average price on March 21, 1966. The support price for 1966 production has been set at 75.8 cents a pound. Mohair prices during 1966 will likely be above those received in 1965. Both domestic and foreign demand for U.S. mohair resulting from a general increase in mill activity are expected to offset the negative effect of increased domestic stocks.

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

World Wool Prices May Average Higher in 1966

World wool prices moved sharply upward in most of the second half of 1965, making up part of the loss sustained in the general downward movement from early 1964 to June 1965. Prices averaged steady in January 1966 after dropping back about 2.6 percent during December. January 1966 world prices, however, were up about 7 percent from a year earlier but 16 percent below the average of 1964 and 13 percent below the average of 1963. Prices in 1966 will likely be up slightly from the 1965 levels. This would result from the continued recovery in prospect for world consumption of wool and from the 2 percent decrease in supplies during the 1965-66 market season. World consumption of wool during 1965 was down 2 percent from a year earlier and was below production levels for the second consecutive year.

Available world wool supplies in prospect for the 1965-66 season are down about 84 million pounds, (clean basis), or 2 percent lower than a year earlier. The reduction is due entirely to the lower level of expected production. Beginning stocks in the 5 surplus-producing countries increased 9 million pounds

compared with a year earlier and totaled about 154 million pounds,(clean basis). In Australia, stocks increased 11 million pounds to a total of 48 million. Argentine stocks rose 5 million to 47 million. New Zealand stocks were up 8 million to 25 million and those in the Republic of South Africa rose 2 million for a total of 4. Stocks held by the British Wool Marketing Board decreased 1 million pounds to a total of 6 million. The biggest change came in Uruguay with a reduction of 16 million pounds for a new total of 24 million pounds, (clean basis). Increasing use of man-made fibers, use of wool continuing below production levels, and increased exports primarily from Argentina and Uruguay in the second quarter caused world wool prices to decline during the first half of 1965. Currency devaluations, and reduced export taxes on early exports of wool likely resulted in the rapid increase in exports of wool from these 2 South American countries. Supply conditions are more certain at present in these surplus-producing countries than they were during 1964 and early 1965, and the fact of the decreased world production is well understood. World prices, therefore during the second half of the 1965-66 marketing season will be more dependent on demand conditions and the tension of international affairs.

Price differentials among grades of British Dominion wools widened during the last year. January 1966 reports show prices of wools grading 56's and finer as about 10 percent higher than a year earlier. The major part of the change came in the last half of 1965 when prices of wools grading coarser than 56's made only slight gains resulting in January 1966 prices from 1 to 3 percent above a year earlier. (See table 18 and fig. 1.)

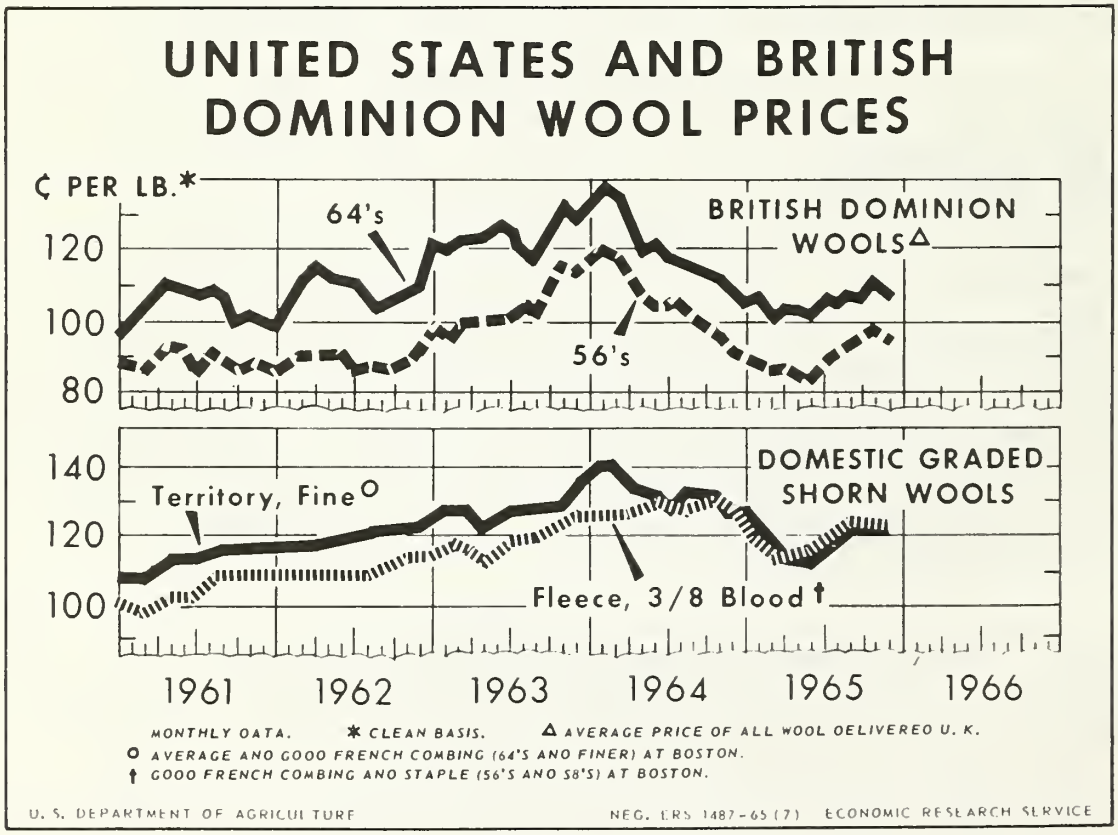

Figure 1

World wool prices are usually quite sensitive to international tension. The current world situation apparently has contributed to some of the strength shown in world prices during recent months. In addition to the usual supply and demand factors, increased speculation associated with situations similar to Viet Nam tend to magnify the expected price movements. Current price quotations of wool and wool top on the U. S. futures market and the recent halt in price increases of the physical raw wool would support the idea that as yet, price speculation is of little or of no more importance than under peace-time conditions. Other factors that influence wool prices and have increasingly inhibited them from changing rapidly include: (1) A broader economic base throughout the free nations of the world; (2) an expanded trade with somewhat more orderly movement; and (3) substantially increased competition from non-cellulosic fibers, especially since the mid-1950's.

1965-66 World Production Down

World wool production in 1965-66 is estimated at 5,580 million pounds, (grease basis), down from the 5,795 million pounds a year earlier. Included in these estimates are the 1965 clip of the Northern Hemisphere countries and the 1965-66 clips of the Southern Hemisphere countries.

Australia's production is expected to decrease 166 million pounds or 9 percent in 1965-66 from a year earlier. Argentina, Uruguay, and the Republic of South Africa are expected to show declines of 3, 2, and 1 percent, respectively, in production. New Zealand's production is expected to increase about 17 million pounds or 3 percent.

In addition to these surplus-producing countries, sizeable increases in production were estimated for Bulgaria, Poland, Iran, Syria, and Morocco. These increases were more than offset by reductions in output in the United States, France, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, USSR, India, and Brazil. (See table 19.)

World Wool Consumption Down in 1965

World consumption of raw wool in 1965 likely was down about 2 percent from the 1964 use of 3,219 million pounds, (clean content). This was the fourth year of declining consumption since the peak reached in 1961. Consumption in the 10 chief consuming countries of the free world likely declined 40 million pounds in 1965. Soviet Bloc countries likely contributed to a further decline in world consumption. This decline, however, was partially offset by increased use in the developing nations.

The rate at which raw wool has been losing in its share of the market has slowed down. With data from 7 countries reporting quarterly to the Commonwealth Economic Committee (CEC), wool's share of the total fell from almost 59 percent to 54 percent of all fibers used in the wool industry between early

1963 and mid-1964, but it has changed little since. The share of man-made fibers, however, has continued to rise at the expense of non-virgin wool.

Estimated consumption of raw wool in the major consuming countries of the non-communist world that report quarterly to CEC was down about 2 percent in the first 9 months of 1965 from a year earlier. However, the rate of consumption increased about 2 percent in the second quarter compared with the first, and in the third quarter increased 2 percent over the second. Actual consumption in the third quarter, moreover, was 4 percent higher than a year earlier. (See table 20.) By country, Belgium showed the only decrease, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom had no change, and France, West Germany, Japan, and the United States showed gains compared with a year earlier.

Production of Wool Textile Products Down in 1965

Production of semiprocessed and manufactured wool textile products declined during 1965, based on countries reporting to CEC. Output of woolen products likely declined more than worsteds.

Top production in 8 major producing countries during the first 3 quarters of 1965 totaled 659.7 million pounds, down 5 percent from a year earlier. Top production in the third quarter declined 7 percent from the previous quarter with all reporting countries except Uruguay showing decreases. Compared to a year earlier production in the third quarter was up 8 percent. (See table 21.) The third quarter daily rate of output showing the actual level of business activity was 5 percent above the previous quarter.

Woolen and worsted yarn production in the 7 selected countries, as shown in table 21, amounted to 1,537 million pounds during the first 3 quarters of 1965, down about 5 percent from a year earlier. When U. S. production is totaled in this output, yarn production in the major manufacturing countries was down about 2 percent from a year earlier. Worsted yarn output was up 0.8 percent; woolen was down 9 percent. Belgium, Italy, and Japan increased in the worsted sector by 3, 10, and 2 percent, respectively. France was down 17 percent, the Netherlands 19 percent, United Kingdom 5 percent, and West Germany 3 percent. For woolens, West Germany showed an increase of 4 percent. All others declined, with percentages ranging from 1 percent in the United Kingdom to 23 percent in France. Other declines were from 11 to 15 percent. Worsted and woolen yarn output for the 7 countries decreased from the second to the third quarter 1965 by 8 and 12 percent, respectively. However, daily rates were up 3 percent and down 2 percent, respectively. (See table 21.)

The amount of woven fabric produced in the 7 major manufacturing countries of the free world was 1,368 million square yards during the first 9 months of 1965. (See table 21.) This was 6 percent less than a year earlier. As was the case with other products, actual third quarter production declined while daily rates increased.

World Trade in Raw Wool and Wool Products

Total world trade in raw wool and wool products during 1965 was up from a year earlier. Exports from the surplus-producing countries of raw wool increased. In the major manufacturing countries, trade in tops decreased, exports of yarns increased only slightly, and imports of yarns and exports of fabrics decreased from the 1964 levels.

Exports of raw wool,(actual weight), totaled 1,936 million pounds during the first 3 quarters of 1965, up about 9 percent from 1,778 million pounds a year earlier. During the 1965 period, New Zealand's exports totaled 433 million pounds, down 3 percent from a year earlier. Increases were made in the other 4 countries. Austrialia's exports totaled 1,049 million pounds, up about 8 percent; South Africa's amounted to 174 million pounds, up about 4 percent; Argentina's exports were 187 million pounds, and increase of about 22 percent; Uruguay's almost tripled and amounted to 94 million pounds. Trade in the South American countries was likely stimulated by monetary and fiscal changes favoring more exports.

Exports of raw wool increased 12 percent during the early months of the 1965-66 marketing season compared with a year earlier. This increase is based on reports of the 5 surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere, as shown in table 8. Totals for the early months of the 1964-65 and 1965-66 seasons were 617 and 694 million pounds,(actual weight), respectively. Exports from Australia increased 8 percent; New Zealand's, South Africa's and Argentina's exports each increased 12-13 percent; Uruguay's doubled.

Table 8.--Exports of wool, actual weight, from Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries, 1963-64, 1964-65, and 1965-66 seasons through November 1/

Exporting country	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Australia 2/	427	385	415
New Zealand	152	130	146
Republic of South Africa	83	73	90
Argentina	26	21	27
Uruguay	7	8	16

1/ Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa. and beginning October 1, in Argentina and Uruguay.

2/ July-October.

Compiled from reports of Commonwealth Economic Committee.

World trade in wool tops during 1965 was below 1964 based on estimates from the first 3 quarters of 1965 compared with a year earlier. Exports and imports during the first 3 quarters of 1965 were about 12 million pounds less than the 1964 exports of 188 million pounds and imports of 133 million pounds. The major part of the decline in 1965 exports of top was contributed by the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Argentina since most other countries likely either maintained their exports at 1964 levels or showed slight increases. Belgium showed the largest increase in imports while Italy showed a substantial decline. Trade in tops likely declined in 1965 because of lower levels of mill activity in major manufacturing countries. (See table 22 for country detail.)

World trade in woolen and worsted yarns is likely below the 1964 level because of decreased imports. During the first 3 quarters of 1965, exports totaled 159.1 million pounds, and was above the 1964 exports of 156.5 million pounds. Imports were 121.2 million pounds in 1965 and 126.1 million in 1964. France and Italy increased their exports 2 and 5 million pounds, respectively, while the Netherlands showed a 2-million-pound decrease. On the import side, West Germany increased about 4 million pounds and those going to the Netherlands decreased about 2.5 million pounds. Other decreases were registered by Sweden, the United Kingdom, Austria, Norway, Canada, and the Irish Republic. (See table 22.)

Exports of wool fabrics during the first 3 quarters of 1965 totaled an estimated 180.6 million pounds, and was below the year-earlier total of 185.6 million pounds. Complete data is not available for Belgium, but exports of fabric from that country likely decreased about 9 million pounds during the first 3 quarters of 1965 compared to a year earlier. Japan showed the only other sizeable change, an increase of about 5 million pounds. (See table 22.)

The Wool Situation is published in March, May, August, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release May 1966.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part 1 - Prices

Item	1964			1965					1966	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Percent
Boston, clean basis										
Domestic										
Graded territory shorn wool										
Fine good French combing and staple	140.5	139.2	133.7	132.5	127.5	127.5	127.9	128.0	128.0	97
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	132.5	131.8	129.5	129.5	124.5	125.5	125.8	126.0	126.0	97
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	130.5	130.5	129.9	127.5	122.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	98
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	130.5	130.5	129.9	123.8	117.5	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.5	101
Low 1/4 blood	125.5	125.5	125.5	115.8	107.5	119.5	119.5	119.5	119.5	103
Common and braid	104.5	104.5	104.5	99.2	92.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	108
Graded fleece shorn wool										
Delaine	142.5	141.2	135.7	134.5	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.5	127.5	95
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	132.5	131.2	126.5	122.5	117.5	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.5	102
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	131.8	132.5	128.6	121.6	115.5	125.5	123.5	123.5	123.5	102
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	131.8	132.5	129.1	120.0	113.5	123.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	102
Low 1/4 blood	122.5	122.5	121.5	113.8	107.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.5	104
Common and braid	102.5	102.5	102.5	98.8	92.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	109
Original bag Texas shorn wool										
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	145.0	143.1	135.7	134.5	127.5	127.2	128.5	129.0	129.0	96
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	127.5	126.2	122.5	122.5	117.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	93
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	118.8	118.1	112.5	112.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	95
Scoured pulled wool										
70's, 2 in. and longer	147.5	147.5	137.0	135.0	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	132.5	98
64's, 70's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	137.5	137.5	130.1	128.5	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	126.0	98
60's, 64's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	132.5	132.5	126.0	125.0	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	98
60's, 1 1/2 in. and longer	132.5	132.5	123.4	120.5	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	100
58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer	125.0	125.0	119.2	118.0	118.0	118.1	117.0	117.0	117.0	99
56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer	124.0	124.0	118.2	117.0	117.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.6	99
56's, 2 in. and longer	122.5	122.5	116.7	115.1	114.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	100
50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer	117.5	117.5	113.9	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	100
44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer	112.5	112.5	110.7	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	100
36's, 44's, 4 in. and longer	107.5	107.5	106.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	100

Compiled from Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - Mill Consumption and Imports

Item	Unit	1964 Sept.	1964 Oct.	1964 Nov.	1964 Dec.	1965 Sept.	1965 Oct.	1965 Nov.	1965 Dec.	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
Mill consumption, scoured basis 1/										
Average weekly rate during month 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	2,146	2,201	2,119	1,942	2,796	3,017	2,965	2,752	142
50's up to 60's	do.	2,049	1,833	1,565	1,536	---	2,409	2,303	2,332	---
48's and coarser	do.	354	298	293	396	---	235			---
Total apparel wool	do.	4,549	4,332	3,977	3,874	5,424	5,661	5,268	5,084	131
Carpet wool 4/	do.	2,474	2,577	2,453	2,166	2,190	2,342	2,320	2,036	94
Total apparel and carpet	do.	7,023	6,909	6,430	6,040	7.614	8,003	7,588	7,120	118
Monthly aggregates 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	8.6	11.0	8.5	9.7	14.0	12.1	11.9	13.8	142
50's up to 60's	do.	8.2	9.2	6.3	7.7	---	9.6	9.2	11.7	---
48's and coarser	do.	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	---	---			---
Total apparel wool	do.	18.2	21.7	15.9	19.4	27.1	22.6	21.1	25.4	131
Carpet wool 4/	do.	9.9	12.9	9.8	10.8	10.9	9.4	9.3	10.2	94
Total apparel and carpet	do.	28.1	34.6	25.7	30.2	38.0	32.0	30.4	35.6	118
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool 3/										
By grade										
60's and finer	do.	84.1	95.1	103.6	113.3	106.1	118.1	130.0	143.7	127
50's up to 60's	do.	78.7	87.9	94.2	101.8	---	---	---	---	---
48's and coarser	do.	14.2	15.7	16.9	18.8	---	---	---	---	---
By system										
Woolen	do.	72.4	80.4	85.7	92.2	77.5	85.3	92.6	101.6	110
Worsted	do.	104.5	118.2	128.8	141.7	128.0	142.9	156.6	172.9	122
Total apparel wool	do.	176.9	198.6	214.5	233.9	205.5	228.2	249.2	274.5	117
Carpet wool 4/	do.	89.2	102.1	111.9	122.7	83.6	92.9	102.2	112.4	92
Total apparel and carpet	do.	266.1	300.7	326.4	356.7	289.1	321.1	351.4	386.9	108
Imports for consumption										
clean content										
Monthly aggregates	1,000									
Dutiable wool	pounds									
Finer than 56's	do.	5,227	4,305	7,621	8,049	11,291	7,906	11,453	10,832	135
46's to 56's	do.	1,365	850	1,059	1,671	2,309	2,044	1,388	1,801	108
44's-46's	do.	75	20	91	109	91	88	99	76	70
40's-44's	do.	304	240	219	348	588	774	431	558	160
Not finer than 40's	do.	920	908	655	1,607	1,177	835	921	351	22
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	109	51	66	221	97	54	22	96	43
Total dutiable wool	do.	8,000	6,374	9,713	12,005	15,553	11,702	14,314	13,714	114
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	1,324	710	841	1,359	968	1,971	1,077	820	60
40's-44's	do.	1,997	863	757	2,857	1,649	2,741	1,505	1,768	62
Not finer than 40's	do.	5,940	3,368	2,257	5,771	4,905	4,981	2,553	2,735	47
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	2,191	1,841	2,370	2,585	2,814	2,355	1,652	2,054	79
Total duty-free	do.	11,453	6,782	6,225	12,572	10,336	12,048	6,787	7,377	59
Total free and dutiable	do.	19,453	13,156	15,938	24,578	25,889	23,750	21,101	21,091	86
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million									
Finer than 56's	pounds	47.8	52.2	59.8	67.8	89.0	96.9	108.4	119.2	176
46's to 56's	do.	7.9	8.7	9.8	11.4	19.2	21.3	22.7	24.5	215
44's-46's	do.	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	54
40's-44's	do.	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.7	130
Not finer than 40's	do.	8.1	9.0	9.7	11.3	9.4	10.2	11.2	11.5	102
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	50
Total dutiable wool	do.	70.3	76.7	86.4	98.4	123.0	134.7	149.0	162.7	165
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	12.7	13.4	14.3	15.6	9.8	11.8	12.9	13.7	88
40's-44's	do.	15.0	15.8	16.6	19.4	19.2	21.9	23.4	25.2	130
Not finer than 40's	do.	35.9	39.3	41.6	47.3	36.7	41.7	44.3	47.0	99
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	24.7	26.6	28.9	31.5	16.9	19.2	20.9	22.9	73
Total duty-free wool	do.	88.9	95.1	101.4	113.9	82.6	94.7	101.5	108.9	96
Total free and dutiable	do.	158.7	171.8	187.8	212.3	205.6	229.4	250.5	271.6	128

1/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products.
2/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter.
3/ Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool.
4/ Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--Total domestic consumption of wool, United States, average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960-65, by months, January 1964 to date

Year	Apparel wool consumption				Carpet wool consumption				Total domestic wool consumption			
	Mill use	Foreign trade textile products		Total	Mill use	Foreign trade textile products		Total	Mill use	Foreign trade textile products		Total
		Imports	Exports			Imports	Exports			Imports	Exports	
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average												
1950-54	358,694	57,052	6,035	409,711	133,979	9,188	423	142,744	492,673	66,240	6,458	552,455
1955-59	259,130	78,598	4,512	333,216	138,810	16,358	539	154,628	397,940	94,955	5,051	487,844
1960	246,393	103,154	4,229	345,318	164,648	28,979	466	193,161	411,041	132,132	4,695	538,478
1961	263,072	99,202	3,985	358,289	149,057	28,256	553	176,760	412,129	127,458	4,538	535,049
1962	280,247	116,091	3,794	392,544	148,853	29,546	575	177,824	429,100	145,637	4,369	570,368
1963	251,344	130,530	5,119	376,755	160,399	22,019	470	181,948	411,743	152,549	5,589	558,703
1964	233,932	113,752	6,626	341,058	122,737	27,395	372	149,760	356,669	141,147	6,998	490,818
1965 1/	274,503	134,702	15,035	394,170	112,386	21,438	613	133,211	386,889	156,140	15,648	527,381
1964												
Jan.	22,817	8,181	494	30,504	13,765	2,493	38	16,220	36,582	10,674	532	46,724
Feb.	18,904	7,941	492	26,353	10,716	1,484	41	12,159	29,620	9,425	533	38,512
Mar.	17,773	8,906	480	26,199	9,468	2,970	17	12,421	27,241	11,876	497	38,620
Apr.	21,407	9,921	431	30,897	11,151	2,502	36	13,617	32,558	12,423	467	44,514
May	19,346	8,079	411	27,014	7,490	2,013	32	9,471	26,836	10,092	443	36,485
June	19,906	10,873	583	30,196	8,636	2,330	33	10,933	28,542	13,203	616	41,129
July	20,130	10,526	411	30,245	7,879	2,506	21	10,364	28,009	13,032	432	40,609
Aug.	18,512	10,442	641	28,313	10,206	2,358	19	12,545	28,718	12,800	660	40,858
Sept.	18,198	11,195	515	28,878	9,897	2,216	16	12,097	28,095	13,411	531	40,975
Oct.	21,660	9,441	658	30,443	12,887	2,234	33	15,088	34,547	11,675	691	45,531
Nov.	15,908	8,630	533	24,005	9,813	2,177	25	11,965	25,721	10,807	558	35,970
Dec.	19,371	9,621	978	28,014	10,829	2,111	62	12,878	30,200	11,732	1,040	40,892
1965 1/												
Jan.	19,420	4,549	482	23,487	9,263	1,414	22	10,655	28,683	5,963	504	34,142
Feb.	19,477	7,764	1,092	26,149	8,880	1,856	19	10,717	28,357	9,620	1,111	36,866
Mar.	24,737	11,580	2,624	33,693	11,035	2,443	76	13,402	35,772	14,023	2,700	47,095
Apr.	22,490	11,275	2,906	30,859	8,687	2,308	59	10,936	31,177	13,583	2,965	41,795
May	22,093	11,135	1,101	32,127	8,748	1,737	48	10,437	30,841	12,872	1,149	42,564
June	27,306	13,139	927	39,518	10,798	1,765	65	12,498	38,104	14,904	992	52,016
July	19,533	11,530	786	30,277	6,539	1,152	32	7,659	26,072	12,682	818	37,936
Aug.	23,193	12,884	1,071	35,006	8,655	1,589	49	10,195	31,848	14,473	1,120	45,201
Sept.	27,121	14,655	1,099	40,677	10,949	2,183	25	13,107	38,070	16,838	1,124	53,784
Oct.	22,642	13,793	809	35,626	9,369	1,663	85	10,947	32,011	15,456	894	46,573
Nov.	21,070	11,582	1,150	31,502	9,282	1,605	85	10,802	30,352	13,187	1,235	42,304
Dec.	25,421	10,816	988	35,249	10,181	1,723	48	11,856	35,602	12,539	1,036	47,105

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--Average weekly rate of consumption of apparel and carpet wool on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, United States, by months, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation, 1961 to date

Month	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
					Apparel wool					
January	4,191	4,375	5,154	5,391	5,120	5,361	4,563	4,778	4,855	5,084
February	4,451	4,403	5,649	5,604	5,671	5,632	4,726	4,693	4,870	4,836
March	4,547	4,529	5,909	5,903	5,565	5,565	4,443	4,443	4,947	4,947
April	5,001	4,781	5,600	5,349	5,070	4,838	4,281	4,085	5,623	5,365
May	5,696	5,095	5,914	5,271	5,310	4,724	4,836	4,302	5,523	4,914
June	5,432	4,961	5,798	5,295	5,352	4,888	4,976	4,544	5,461	4,987
July	4,782	5,007	4,651	4,891	4,215	4,442	4,026	4,242	4,883	5,145
August	5,650	5,236	5,584	5,180	5,012	4,636	4,628	4,281	5,798	5,364
September	5,149	5,185	5,348	5,402	4,539	4,589	4,549	4,600	5,424	5,484
October	5,447	5,524	5,296	5,355	4,148	4,186	4,332	4,371	5,661	5,712
November	5,284	5,737	5,097	5,522	4,021	4,352	3,977	4,304	5,268	5,701
December	5,033	5,977	4,886	5,782	4,175	4,929	3,874	4,574	5,084	6,002
					Carpet wool					
January	3,081	2,598	2,829	2,379	2,838	2,383	2,753	2,311	2,316	1,945
February	2,918	2,596	2,870	2,565	3,363	3,011	2,679	2,398	2,220	1,987
March	2,435	2,452	2,819	2,891	3,531	3,655	2,367	2,450	2,207	2,285
April	2,604	2,652	2,436	2,506	3,306	3,419	2,230	2,306	2,172	2,246
May	2,732	2,834	2,895	3,000	3,428	3,549	1,872	1,938	2,187	2,264
June	2,616	2,979	2,905	3,290	2,652	2,993	2,159	2,437	2,160	2,438
July	2,283	3,153	2,034	2,798	2,417	3,315	1,576	2,162	1,635	2,243
August	3,329	3,085	3,338	3,076	3,373	3,100	2,551	2,345	2,164	1,989
September	3,038	2,952	3,267	3,184	3,397	3,314	2,474	2,414	2,190	2,136
October	3,509	3,276	3,271	3,031	3,194	2,949	2,577	2,379	2,342	2,163
November	2,951	2,945	3,140	3,131	3,001	2,989	2,453	2,443	2,320	2,311
December	3,006	3,049	2,766	2,797	2,662	2,686	2,166	2,186	2,036	2,054

Table 11.--Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers used in woolen spinning and worsted combing, United States, 1961 to date

Fiber and year	Production of top		Worsted system 1/		Woolen system: For yarns, except carpet and rug		Woolen system: For carpet and rug yarns		Total fibers consumed	
	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep										
1961	133,262	91.1	150,475	91.3	112,597	34.9	149,057	70.1	412,129	58.9
1962	151,851	91.6	170,312	91.6	109,935	32.5	148,853	69.5	429,100	58.1
1963	134,596	86.5	149,578	86.3	101,766	31.7	160,399	67.3	411,743	56.2
1964	129,018	84.5	141,743	84.4	92,189	30.5	122,737	49.7	356,669	49.8
1965 7/	157,871	87.7	172,936	87.6	101,567	31.2	112,386	43.7	386,889	49.6
Reused, reprocessed, and other wool 2/										
1961	3/	---	3/	---	130,032	40.3	4/19,279	9.1	155,793	22.2
1962	3/	---	3/	---	142,362	42.0	4/18,852	8.8	169,646	23.0
1963	3/	---	3/	---	139,546	43.5	4/17,018	7.1	173,356	23.7
1964	3/	---	3/	---	126,512	41.9	4/15,770	6.4	159,489	22.2
1965 7/	3/	---	3/	---	132,521	40.6	4/15,750	6.1	163,984	21.0
Man-made fibers 5/										
1961	5,740	3.9	6,148	3.7	67,788	21.0	42,450	20.0	116,386	16.6
1962	4,266	2.6	4,577	2.5	74,384	22.0	44,984	21.0	123,945	16.8
1963	3,435	2.2	3,710	2.1	72,064	22.4	59,931	25.1	135,705	18.5
1964	5,294	3.5	5,516	3.3	76,735	25.4	106,944	43.3	189,195	26.4
1965 7/	---	---	5,540	2.8	84,563	25.9	127,877	49.7	217,973	27.9
Other fibers 6/										
1961	3/	---	3/	---	12,123	3.8	3/	---	15,607	2.2
1962	3/	---	3/	---	11,885	3.5	3/	---	16,097	2.1
1963	3/	---	3/	---	7,627	2.4	3/	---	11,892	1.6
1964	3/	---	3/	---	6,686	2.2	3/	---	11,593	1.6
1965 7/	3/	---	3/	---	7,434	2.3	3/	---	11,868	1.5
Total fibers consumed										
1961	146,205	100.0	164,796	100.0	322,540	100.0	212,579	100.0	699,915	100.0
1962	165,801	100.0	185,916	100.0	338,566	100.0	214,306	100.0	738,788	100.0
1963	155,603	100.0	173,265	100.0	321,003	100.0	238,428	100.0	732,696	100.0
1964	152,595	100.0	168,023	100.0	302,122	100.0	246,801	100.0	716,946	100.0
1965 7/	180,063	100.0	197,503	100.0	326,085	100.0	257,126	100.0	780,714	100.0

1/ Consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil combed. 2/ Includes mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty fibers as well as tops and noils consumed in woolen spinning and mohair consumed in worsted combing. 3/ Not reported to avoid disclosure of individual company information. 4/ Does not include other wool (tops, noils, mohair and other specialty fibers). 5/ Does not include man-made fiber converted from tow without combing. 6/ Includes cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers and animal fibers, other than raw wool and mohair, consumed in worsted combing. 7/ Preliminary

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.--Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures, average 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1961-65 and by months, January 1963 to date 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics 2/	Wool blankets 3/	Wearing apparel: Knit	Wearing apparel: Other than knit 4/	Other manufactures 5/	Sub-total	Noils	Wastes 6/	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Average												
1950-54	8,853	2,033	10,438	339	2,306	1,095	417	25,481	21,235	10,336	9,188	66,240
1955-59	1,588	2,881	17,390	189	3,897	3,306	1,909	31,159	32,495	14,943	16,358	94,955
1961	3,405	5,496	19,207	296	8,478	5,239	3,364	45,485	41,218	12,499	28,256	127,458
1962	5,717	9,162	22,108	337	12,629	10,161	5,297	65,411	36,569	14,111	29,546	145,637
1963	6,457	9,992	22,266	420	17,966	10,073	5,364	72,538	41,729	16,263	22,019	152,549
1964	3,079	8,217	19,804	535	20,282	8,139	1,201	61,261	38,075	14,420	27,395	141,147
1965 7/	8,087	11,257	25,702	744	27,616	7,827	1,778	83,011	34,290	17,401	21,438	156,140
1963 8/												
Jan.	280	672	1,192	7	500	267	113	3,031	2,560	888	1,608	8,087
Feb.	1,556	878	1,529	18	546	213	1,155	5,895	3,843	1,615	2,094	13,447
Mar.	888	990	2,356	10	693	160	1,655	6,752	3,973	1,651	1,746	14,122
Apr.	709	788	2,706	19	868	190	711	5,991	3,498	1,831	2,018	13,338
May	664	719	2,018	28	1,215	270	393	5,307	3,144	1,541	1,878	11,870
June	560	953	2,313	30	1,673	680	242	6,451	3,543	1,549	1,462	13,005
July	312	983	2,261	46	2,537	1,200	278	7,617	3,711	1,483	1,622	14,433
Aug.	305	755	2,264	57	2,219	2,239	279	8,136	3,182	1,305	1,879	14,502
Sept.	237	605	1,488	51	1,765	1,915	161	6,222	3,342	915	1,778	12,257
Oct.	305	951	1,604	60	2,368	1,375	162	6,825	3,477	1,214	1,922	13,438
Nov.	251	825	1,384	48	2,152	1,034	110	5,804	3,769	1,089	1,954	12,616
Dec.	389	874	1,151	49	1,424	532	85	4,504	3,686	1,182	2,057	11,429
1964 8/												
Jan.	196	641	1,325	23	841	284	63	3,373	3,709	1,099	2,493	10,674
Feb.	449	553	1,108	45	668	271	65	3,159	3,446	1,336	1,484	9,425
Mar.	341	652	2,010	39	681	155	108	3,986	3,711	1,209	2,970	11,876
Apr.	165	669	2,367	34	856	234	83	4,408	3,820	1,693	2,502	12,423
May	202	614	1,888	33	1,290	131	107	4,265	2,656	1,158	2,013	10,092
June	95	742	1,946	36	2,186	622	192	5,819	3,804	1,250	2,330	13,203
July	324	814	1,719	46	2,563	1,049	143	6,658	2,861	1,007	2,506	13,032
Aug.	120	669	1,458	51	2,467	1,474	69	6,308	3,242	892	2,358	12,800
Sept.	272	752	1,671	52	2,284	1,708	158	6,897	3,113	1,185	2,216	13,411
Oct.	226	607	1,525	45	2,599	1,216	68	6,286	1,997	1,158	2,234	11,675
Nov.	192	744	1,427	81	2,341	593	80	5,458	2,084	1,088	2,177	10,807
Dec.	496	760	1,361	51	1,508	402	66	4,644	3,632	1,345	2,111	11,732
1965 7/												
Jan.	298	369	787	17	911	279	24	2,685	1,469	395	1,414	5,963
Feb.	331	763	1,768	27	832	188	76	3,985	2,795	984	1,856	9,620
Mar.	677	882	2,952	30	925	176	235	5,877	3,887	1,816	2,443	14,023
Apr.	543	891	3,014	33	1,405	313	163	6,362	3,295	1,618	2,308	13,583
May	755	880	2,355	78	2,062	202	205	6,537	3,199	1,399	1,737	12,872
June	606	952	2,583	70	3,088	605	151	8,055	3,645	1,439	1,765	14,904
July	504	838	1,878	81	3,317	979	141	7,738	2,510	1,282	1,152	12,682
Aug.	750	1,052	2,007	107	3,474	1,106	90	8,586	2,794	1,504	1,589	14,473
Sept.	1,046	1,224	2,018	96	3,074	1,431	162	9,051	3,362	2,242	2,183	16,838
Oct.	689	1,333	2,183	95	3,543	1,225	154	9,222	2,794	1,777	1,663	15,456
Nov.	927	898	2,002	44	2,790	764	205	7,630	2,512	1,440	1,605	13,187
Dec.	961	1,175	2,155	66	2,195	559	172	7,283	2,028	1,505	1,723	12,539

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. 2/ Includes pile fabrics and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. 3/ Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. 4/ Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. 5/ Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. 6/ Not including rags. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures, average 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1961-65 and by months, January 1963 to date 1/

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel		Other manufactures 2/	Felts	Sub-total	Noils and wastes 3/	Carpets and rugs	Total
					Knit	Other than knit						
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average												
1950-54	68	287	1,538	635	342	588	366	407	4,231	1,828	423	6,482
1955-59	136	217	669	387	240	414	442	253	2,758	1,754	539	5,051
1961	278	232	563	88	162	323	489	193	2,328	1,657	553	4,538
1962	291	221	654	173	126	273	442	170	2,350	1,444	575	4,369
1963	873	229	701	89	145	266	580	198	3,081	2,038	470	5,589
1964	370	228	748	239	201	390	893	276	3,345	3,281	372	6,998
1965 4/	433	183	803	214	350	510	2,131	1,535	6,159	8,876	613	15,648
1963 5/												
Jan.	34	6	42	9	9	8	10	13	131	54	31	216
Feb.	39	31	67	1	3	18	69	13	241	245	24	510
Mar.	49	9	62	6	6	26	57	13	228	142	69	439
Apr.	48	30	51	7	12	20	25	26	219	146	27	392
May	43	11	44	2	7	20	18	35	180	218	20	418
June	40	15	62	6	9	16	18	12	178	89	28	295
July	75	10	63	3	17	14	75	11	268	266	30	564
Aug.	57	11	55	26	16	25	61	17	268	130	30	428
Sept.	81	16	57	14	21	28	25	20	262	170	25	457
Oct.	130	44	57	10	17	42	80	26	406	315	56	777
Nov.	198	20	49	5	17	32	123	8	452	144	47	643
Dec.	77	25	88	1	11	18	17	17	254	120	83	457
1964 5/												
Jan.	86	20	51	13	11	24	19	19	243	251	38	532
Feb.	21	23	57	5	8	38	79	29	260	232	41	533
Mar.	49	21	53	11	18	33	36	15	236	244	17	497
Apr.	18	17	59	2	15	16	67	20	214	217	36	467
May	12	24	41	9	4	23	16	13	142	269	32	443
June	23	13	47	6	18	49	116	22	294	289	33	616
July	13	20	66	5	19	29	43	21	216	195	21	432
Aug.	10	7	77	43	22	28	60	44	291	350	19	660
Sept.	24	30	73	16	26	46	78	18	311	204	16	531
Oct.	43	21	78	111	23	48	142	16	482	176	33	691
Nov.	27	5	58	7	22	35	111	41	306	227	25	558
Dec.	43	28	88	11	16	23	126	17	352	626	62	1,040
1965 4/												
Jan.	31	8	52	5	11	16	41	53	217	265	22	504
Feb.	30	4	96	7	29	25	109	76	376	716	19	1,111
Mar.	18	24	78	14	21	57	162	261	635	1,989	76	2,700
Apr.	40	14	44	13	12	28	205	124	480	2,426	59	2,965
May	47	5	59	6	19	30	175	68	409	692	48	1,149
June	37	4	92	14	19	36	176	151	529	398	65	992
July	28	14	75	35	24	37	176	117	506	280	32	818
Aug.	58	23	47	39	44	56	204	174	645	426	49	1,120
Sept.	33	12	66	16	43	60	307	83	620	479	25	1,124
Oct.	30	9	53	22	42	57	180	71	464	345	85	894
Nov.	24	34	84	20	42	61	264	175	704	446	85	1,235
Dec.	57	32	57	23	44	47	132	182	574	414	48	1,036

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair.

2/ Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n. e. c.

3/ Not including rags.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.--Production of woolen and worsted woven goods, by type of fabric
United States, annual 1963-64, by quarters, April-June 1964 to date 1/

Fabric	1963	1964	1964			1965		
			Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	284,405	255,194	70,500	61,802	55,488	65,904	73,397	66,826
Apparel fabrics	273,939	247,322	68,841	60,076	53,047	63,559	71,174	65,105
Government orders	3,779	2,465	426	200	1,335	1,823	1,362	1,072
Other than Government orders	270,160	244,857	68,415	59,876	51,712	61,736	70,112	64,033
Men's and boys' clothing	97,175	81,501	22,385	18,346	17,403	24,822	27,000	22,723
Less than 9 oz.	8,952	6,693	1,154	2,322	2,375	2,045	2,136	2,287
Worsted	7,376	5,875	919	2,106	2,205	1,853	1,876	2,081
Woolen	1,576	818	235	216	170	192	260	206
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	69,234	58,491	16,697	12,256	11,607	18,168	20,015	18,156
Worsted	45,604	36,741	10,967	7,503	6,991	12,286	12,424	9,608
Woolen	23,630	21,750	5,730	4,753	4,616	5,882	7,591	6,548
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	8,178	6,044	1,545	1,429	1,326	1,803	1,772	1,405
Worsted	3,734	2,813	632	853	645	814	972	968
Woolen	4,444	3,231	913	576	681	989	800	437
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	5,253	4,443	1,331	992	740	1,278	1,432	1,193
Worsted	1,054	1,157	333	218	303	388	471	328
Woolen	4,199	3,286	998	774	437	890	961	865
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	4,951	5,311	1,489	1,238	1,252	1,346	1,504	1,556
26 oz. and over	607	519	169	109	103	182	141	126
Women's and children's clothing	172,985	163,356	46,030	41,530	34,309	36,914	43,112	41,310
Less than 9 oz.	21,760	15,940	5,238	3,202	2,680	2,440	3,275	2,904
Worsted	5,727	5,560	1,764	1,380	1,206	502	1,005	1,082
Woolen	16,033	10,380	3,474	1,822	1,474	1,938	2,270	1,822
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	92,369	89,863	24,556	24,270	18,301	20,520	24,578	23,283
Worsted	5,817	5,754	1,400	1,287	1,150	668	1,120	1,328
Woolen	86,552	84,109	23,156	22,983	17,151	19,852	23,458	21,955
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	14,818	15,714	3,346	3,781	4,833	4,065	2,682	3,268
Worsted	680	753	218	178	114	72	191	262
Woolen	14,138	14,961	3,128	3,603	4,719	3,993	2,491	3,006
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	21,786	21,651	6,404	5,007	4,412	5,659	5,812	5,245
Worsted	651	820	265	217	210	215	586	403
Woolen	21,135	20,831	6,139	4,790	4,202	5,444	5,226	4,842
20 oz. and over	22,252	20,188	6,486	5,270	4,083	4,230	6,765	6,610
Nonapparel fabrics	10,466	7,872	1,659	1,726	2,441	2,345	1,923	1,721
Blanketing	7,571	5,247	1,116	1,205	1,761	1,705	1,306	1,026
Other	2,895	2,625	543	521	680	640	617	695
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Woven felts	8,562	7,918	2,090	1,854	1,977	1,837	2,041	1,819
Papermakers	7,017	6,312	1,657	1,461	1,580	1,439	1,546	1,404
All others	1,545	1,606	433	393	397	398	495	415

1/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting, United States, annual 1958-64, semi-annual January-June 1963 to date

Year	Scatter rugs, bathmats and sets (rugs 4 ft. x 6 ft. or smaller)	Rugs and carpeting including roll goods (rugs larger than 4 ft. x 6 ft.)	Total
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.
1958	34,057	79,583	113,640
1959	36,416	96,107	132,523
1960	38,220	113,764	151,984
1961	44,530	134,095	178,625
1962	48,569	176,253	224,822
1963	52,432	210,553	262,985
1964	60,674	258,242	318,916
Jan.-June 1963	24,276	99,223	123,499
July-Dec.	28,156	111,330	139,486
Jan.-June 1964	27,808	120,256	148,064
July-Dec.	32,866	137,986	170,852
Jan-June 1965	32,181	147,181	179,362

Compiled from Current Industrial Reports M 22 L, Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Yarns consumed in the manufacture of tufted rugs and carpeting, United States, annual 1958-64, semi-annual January-June 1963 to date

Year	Yarn consumed				
	Cotton	Rayon and acetate	Wool	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1958	44.1	88.2	23.8	25.1	181.2
1959	50.8	81.2	42.7	30.5	205.2
1960	49.1	74.6	55.9	43.9	223.5
1961	45.0	78.4	52.0	74.1	249.5
1962	44.1	98.1	54.0	111.4	307.6
1963	35.8	97.3	67.2	159.6	359.9
1964	34.5	104.6	51.1	255.2	445.4
Jan.-June 1963	18.8	46.1	32.9	71.7	169.5
July-Dec.	17.0	51.2	34.3	87.9	190.4
Jan.-June 1964	16.6	50.0	26.6	114.7	207.9
July-Dec.	17.9	54.6	24.5	140.5	237.5
Jan.-June 1965	16.7	56.7	22.6	154.4	250.4
	Percentage of total consumed				
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1958	24.3	48.7	13.1	13.9	100.0
1959	24.8	39.6	20.8	14.8	100.0
1960	22.0	33.4	25.0	19.6	100.0
1961	18.0	31.4	20.8	29.8	100.0
1962	14.3	31.9	17.6	36.2	100.0
1963	10.0	27.0	18.7	44.3	100.0
1964	7.7	23.5	11.5	57.3	100.0
Jan.-June 1963	11.1	27.2	19.4	42.3	100.0
July-Dec.	8.9	26.9	18.0	46.2	100.0
Jan.-June 1964	8.0	24.1	12.8	55.1	100.0
July-Dec.	7.5	23.0	10.3	59.2	100.0
Jan.-June 1965	6.7	22.6	9.0	61.7	100.0

Compiled from Current Industrial Reports M 22 L, Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.--Production of man-made fibers, United States, 1950-65

Year	Cellulosic fibers				
	Rayon		Acetate		Total rayon and acetate
	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1950	627.3	188.5	326.6	117.0	1,259.4
1951	658.1	207.3	300.1	128.7	1,294.2
1952	594.5	211.8	234.3	95.2	1,135.8
1953	657.6	219.1	229.3	90.9	1,196.9
1954	508.9	311.5	197.9	67.4	1,085.7
1955	635.0	337.8	230.1	57.8	1,260.7
1956	556.8	341.0	192.8	57.3	1,147.9
1957	506.4	371.2	207.9	53.9	1,139.4
1958	413.1	324.2	222.6	75.0	1,034.9
1959	508.1	359.1	229.6	70.0	1,166.8
1960	426.3	314.0	228.2	60.0	1,028.5
1961	392.7	400.5	249.0	53.0	1,095.2
1962	420.4	500.0	305.7	46.0	1,272.1
1963	400.2	579.1	309.5	60.0	1,348.8
1964	411.6	594.3	365.9	60.0	1,431.8
1965	433.8	648.0	391.2	54.0	1,527.0

Year	Non-cellulosic fibers			Textile glass fiber	Total man-made fiber
	Filament yarn and monofilament	Staple and tow	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1950	100.0	22.4	122.4	23.5	1,405.3
1951	138.9	31.7	170.6	34.5	1,499.3
1952	163.5	47.2	210.7	45.0	1,391.5
1953	195.4	51.3	246.7	50.3	1,493.9
1954	225.8	58.8	284.6	59.2	1,429.5
1955	274.0	105.3	379.3	75.8	1,715.8
1956	273.1	127.2	400.3	96.5	1,644.7
1957	335.0	180.7	515.7	110.5	1,765.6
1958	320.0	170.5	490.5	103.8	1,629.2
1959	412.2	233.1	645.3	147.4	1,959.5
1960	437.4	239.8	677.2	177.0	1,882.7
1961	497.2	253.7	750.9	149.3	1,995.4
1962	627.4	345.5	972.9	190.3	2,435.3
1963	712.8	443.2	1,156.0	191.9	2,696.7
1964	847.6	559.1	1,406.7	239.5	3,078.0
1965	996.2	778.6	1,774.8	282.6	3,584.4

Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 18 .--Price per pound of British Dominion wool, (Bradford grade), by months, January 1963 to date

Year and-month	Combing							
	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1963								
January	127.4	120.4	109.9	104.0	98.2	86.5	80.6	78.3
February	126.2	119.1	108.6	104.0	95.8	82.9	77.1	74.8
March	130.7	122.5	110.9	106.2	98.0	85.2	78.2	75.9
April	133.0	123.7	113.2	107.4	99.2	87.5	80.5	78.2
May	133.0	123.7	114.3	108.5	100.3	89.8	81.7	79.3
June	136.5	127.2	119.0	113.2	100.3	91.0	82.8	80.5
July	135.4	126.0	119.0	113.2	100.4	91.0	82.9	80.5
August	128.3	120.1	114.3	109.7	102.7	93.3	87.5	85.2
September	127.1	118.9	113.1	108.4	101.4	93.3	87.4	85.1
October	132.9	123.6	116.6	111.9	108.4	99.1	94.4	93.3
November	141.1	134.1	127.1	123.6	116.6	108.4	104.9	103.8
December	138.7	131.7	125.8	122.3	115.4	106.0	100.2	97.9
1964								
January	141.1	134.1	128.3	123.6	117.8	107.3	102.6	100.3
February	145.7	138.7	132.9	128.2	120.0	109.5	103.7	100.2
March	144.6	137.6	131.7	127.0	118.9	108.4	101.4	99.1
April	135.3	129.5	123.6	120.1	114.3	105.0	100.3	98.0
May	127.1	119.0	114.3	112.0	107.3	96.8	94.5	92.1
June	129.2	121.1	116.4	114.1	105.9	95.5	93.1	90.8
July	125.5	117.4	113.9	111.6	105.8	95.3	93.0	90.7
August	124.2	117.3	112.6	110.3	106.8	97.5	94.0	92.9
September	122.9	116.0	112.5	110.2	100.9	91.6	88.1	88.1
October	120.6	113.7	109.0	106.7	99.7	89.3	87.0	85.8
November	119.5	112.6	107.9	104.4	96.3	85.9	84.7	83.5
December	115.1	107.0	102.3	96.5	91.9	80.2	76.7	75.6
1965								
January	114.0	104.7	100.0	93.0	90.7	80.3	75.6	74.4
February	115.3	106.0	100.2	92.0	88.5	80.4	75.7	74.5
March	111.7	102.4	95.4	88.4	86.1	76.8	73.3	71.0
April	113.0	103.7	96.7	89.7	87.4	81.6	78.1	75.7
May	113.0	103.7	96.7	90.9	85.1	81.6	78.1	75.8
June	110.5	102.4	96.6	93.1	83.8	79.1	75.6	73.3
July	114.0	107.0	102.3	98.8	87.2	84.9	81.4	79.1
August	112.8	107.0	102.3	98.8	91.9	87.2	82.6	80.2
September	114.2	108.4	103.7	100.2	93.2	83.9	81.6	79.2
October	121.5	113.3	108.6	103.9	94.6	86.4	82.9	81.8
November	123.8	115.7	111.0	107.5	97.0	86.4	82.9	81.8
December	122.6	113.3	108.6	105.1	96.9	82.9	79.4	77.1
1966								
January	125.0	114.5	109.8	106.3	95.8	82.9	77.1	74.8

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Commission.

Table 19.--Production of wool, grease basis, in specified countries and world, average 1956-60, annual 1962-65 1/

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964 2/	1965 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America					
United States 3/	308.8	299.4	287.1	264.6	250.0
Total North America 4/	330.0	320.0	310.0	285.0	275.0
Europe					
United Kingdom	116.3	129.7	130.6	126.8	127.1
France	62.9	70.0	61.7	62.0	60.0
Spain	72.6	66.0	81.3	80.7	72.8
Italy	30.4	29.6	29.4	29.2	27.7
Total West Europe 4/	385.0	405.0	410.0	405.0	395.0
Bulgaria	36.6	50.2	52.3	52.9	54.0
Hungary	15.7	20.3	20.9	21.6	22.0
Poland	20.5	18.0	16.1	16.3	17.6
Rumania	43.7	52.0	49.8	54.7	55.1
Yugoslavia	31.5	26.4	27.8	26.9	24.3
Total East Europe 4/	175.0	195.0	195.0	200.0	200.0
Total Europe 4/	560.0	600.0	605.0	605.0	595.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	690.0	818.8	813.5	760.6	716.5
Asia					
Iran	41.9	38.6	41.9	39.7	41.9
Iraq	24.7	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	91.2	94.2	92.6	94.8	94.8
Syria	18.2	17.8	18.7	26.5	33.1
India	73.8	75.8	75.0	78.0	77.2
Japan	7.5	4.2	3.2	2.2	2.2
Pakistan	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Total Asia 4/ 5/	510.0	485.0	510.0	530.0	545.0
South America					
Argentina	448.1	437.6	421.0	443.1	427.7
Brazil	60.4	55.7	58.5	62.8	61.5
Chile	48.7	53.1	53.8	55.6	56.2
Peru	20.9	23.3	24.2	22.0	22.0
Uruguay	180.2	189.6	194.0	189.6	185.0
Total South America 4/	780.0	780.0	775.0	795.0	775.0
Africa					
Algeria	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Morocco	34.9	32.5	34.0	40.0	44.0
Republic of South Africa 6/	313.9	322.0	322.9	313.0	311.0
Total Africa 4/	395.0	405.0	405.0	400.0	405.0
Oceania					
Australia	1,578.8	1,672.5	1,781.7	1,794.0	1,627.9
New Zealand	538.3	620.0	616.8	623.3	640.0
Total Oceania 7/	2,120.0	2,290.0	2,400.0	2,420.0	2,270.0
Total World 4/ 7/	5,385.0	5,700.0	5,820.0	5,795.0	5,580.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other producing countries. 5/ Includes mainland China. 6/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 7/ Rounded to nearest five million.

Compiled from reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 20.--Estimated consumption of wool in selected wool manufacturing countries, clean content, annual 1962-64, by quarters, April-June 1964 to date

Country	Year			1964			1965			Percentage change	
	1962	1963	1964	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	July-Sept. 1965 to Apr.-June 1965	July-Sept. 1965 to July-Sept. 1964
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
United States 1/	429	411.7	355.4	87.5	84.3	90.4	92.8	100.1	94.9	-5.2	+12.6
United Kingdom	448	457.9	418.3	110.2	92.1	98.2	103.3	102.4	92.2	-10.0	+.1
France	291	296.4	265.5	76.2	52.1	58.7	64.0	67.6	53.4	-21.0	+2.5
Japan	320	324.6	333.7	84.1	83.7	81.6	77.7	87.8	---	---	---
Italy	205	196.3	185.1	47.4	42.2	41.5	41.6	46.3	42.2	8.9	---
West Germany	147	153.2	142.2	36.5	32.9	35.4	36.9	37.2	34.6	7.0	+5.2
Belgium	100	95.1	95.1	22.3	21.9	23.8	24.6	24.7	20.9	15.4	4.6
Australia	73	80.7	77.1	19.6	19.6	21.2	18.3	20.9	---	---	---
Netherlands	22	22.9	21.5	5.8	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.9	-3.9	---
Total	2,035	2,038.8	1,893.9	489.6	433.7	456.0	463.9	492.1	---	---	---

1/ Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.--Production of wool and hair tops, woolen and worsted yarn, and wool woven fabrics, by specified countries, annual 1962-64, by quarters, April-June 1964 to date

Country	Year			1964			1965			Percentage change	
	1962	1963	1964	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	July-Sept. 1965 to Apr.-June 1965	July-Sept. 1965 to July-Sept. 1964
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
	Tops										
United Kingdom	294.8	304.0	265.3	70.4	57.7	59.2	63.5	62.9	57.9	- 8.0	+ 0.3
France	212.0	217.0	192.8	55.9	37.3	41.7	47.3	49.7	39.5	-20.5	+ 5.9
Japan	261.5	272.1	272.8	70.8	66.7	65.9	63.5	68.7	---	---	---
Italy	130.8	121.7	109.6	28.3	25.7	22.4	24.9	27.9	26.5	- 5.0	+ 3.1
United States	163.6	152.2	145.0	35.8	35.0	38.7	40.7	45.2	44.6	- 1.3	+27.4
West Germany	80.1	91.3	89.1	24.1	20.4	20.8	20.3	19.8	19.4	- 2.0	- 4.9
Belgium	62.8	64.0	61.7	15.1	13.6	16.9	17.2	16.7	14.1	-15.6	+ 3.7
Australia	50.9	54.9	49.9	12.8	12.6	11.7	11.7	12.8	---	---	---
Uruguay	23.1	26.5	29.6	10.2	6.5	4.0	4.2	5.5	9.9	+80.0	+52.3
Netherlands	3.5	3.4	2.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	---	---
Total	1,283.1	1,307.1	1,218.4	324.1	276.1	281.9	293.9	310.0	---	---	---
	Worsted yarn										
United Kingdom	227.3	239.0	236.3	61.8	52.3	59.4	59.0	57.3	51.3	-10.5	- 1.9
Italy	143.0	137.7	144.1	35.8	32.6	37.0	34.5	40.9	41.9	+ 2.4	+28.5
France	204.1	221.6	198.3	56.6	37.5	43.9	41.0	48.1	38.3	-20.4	+ 2.1
West Germany	124.4	133.6	138.3	34.4	32.3	35.8	34.2	33.8	31.1	- 8.0	- 3.7
Japan	232.4	234.2	232.2	58.3	57.8	58.8	62.1	59.4	59.3	- .2	+ 2.6
Belgium	86.1	94.6	86.2	22.3	18.6	21.5	22.6	24.0	20.3	-15.4	+ 9.1
Netherlands	23.3	27.3	24.5	6.0	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.3	4.5	-15.1	-21.1
Australia	25.5	23.9	23.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.1	---	---	---
Total	1,066.1	1,111.9	1,083.8	281.4	242.6	268.6	281.4	275.0	---	---	---
	Woolen yarn										
United Kingdom	290.0	313.0	325.8	83.0	74.5	84.3	84.5	82.8	70.9	-14.4	- 4.8
Italy	305.4	319.6	297.3	77.7	70.8	69.2	62.6	69.5	61.7	-11.2	-12.9
France	116.6	127.6	126.3	36.4	24.6	30.5	25.0	28.2	20.9	-25.9	-15.1
West Germany	127.1	127.8	126.5	32.6	30.2	31.1	33.7	33.2	30.6	- 7.8	+ 1.3
Japan	108.7	118.0	118.5	30.9	30.7	28.9	22.9	27.7	27.4	- 1.1	-10.8
Belgium	44.1	47.5	51.1	13.7	11.0	13.0	11.4	12.1	10.4	-14.1	- 5.5
Netherlands	41.5	44.7	44.8	12.0	10.5	10.4	9.9	10.4	9.6	- 7.7	- 8.6
Australia	26.8	27.2	29.7	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.0	8.2	---	---	---
Total	1,060.2	1,125.4	1,120.0	293.9	260.1	275.0	256.9	272.2	---	---	---
	Woven Fabrics										
	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.	Mil. sq. yd.		
United States	521.4	460.8	420.3	115.9	101.9	91.6	107.8	118.6	109.5	- 7.7	+ 7.5
United Kingdom	360.8	360.5	358.3	89.4	85.2	94.4	89.0	85.2	87.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.1
Japan	402.8	429.7	423.1	104.6	111.7	105.6	95.4	100.3	108.3	+ 8.0	- 3.1
Italy	257.7	252.7	234.1	67.5	52.4	55.2	48.5	51.6	46.6	- 9.7	-11.1
France	216.4	236.4	229.5	64.8	47.1	53.4	47.9	50.3	39.5	-21.5	-16.1
West Germany	198.7	177.4	174.2	43.5	42.2	46.5	44.3	45.2	45.2	---	+ 7.1
Netherlands	70.0	74.2	73.5	19.6	16.2	17.6	16.5	16.5	14.5	-12.1	-10.5
Australia	36.9	36.0	35.1	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.3	8.9	---	---	---
Total	2,064.7	2,027.7	1,948.1	513.9	465.7	473.5	457.8	476.6	---	---	---
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	38.0	42.0	43.5	11.2	9.0	10.6	9.8	9.4	8.6	- 8.5	- 4.5

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 22.--World trade in tops, woolen and worsted yarn, and exports of woolen and worsted fabric by specified countries, annual 1962-64, by quarters, April-June 1964 to date

Country	Year 1962	Year 1963	Year 1964	1964 Apr.-June	1964 July-Sept.	1964 Oct.-Dec.	1965 Jan.-Mar.	1965 Apr.-June	1965 July-Sept.	Percentage change: July-Sept. 1965 to Apr.-June 1965	Percentage change: July-Sept. 1965 to July-Sept. 1964
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
						Tops					
Exports											
United Kingdom	78.2	96.0	75.1	23.3	14.7	16.0	16.4	15.9	15.3	- 3.8	+ 4.1
France	53.4	53.6	53.1	12.7	12.5	13.7	14.9	15.1	13.0	-13.9	+ 4.0
Uruguay	23.6	26.5	29.5	10.2	6.5	4.0	4.2	7.0	8.1	+15.7	+24.6
Australia	19.6	27.2	20.5	6.0	4.7	4.0	4.6	5.9	6.6	+11.9	+40.4
Belgium	21.4	22.2	19.8	4.5	4.2	5.8	7.0	7.8	1/ 2.4	---	---
Republic of South Africa	9.1	9.9	9.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.3	-11.5	- 4.2
Japan	16.8	11.5	17.2	3.6	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.7	1/ 2.3	---	---
West Germany	3.7	4.0	4.8	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	---	+70.0
Argentina	4.9	10.3	11.3	3.9	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	-13.3	-43.5
Switzerland	1.0	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	+50.0	+50.0
Total	231.7	262.2	241.6	67.9	53.2	53.5	55.6	61.4	(58.5)	- 4.2	+10.5
Imports											
Belgium	33.6	35.7	36.0	8.9	7.9	9.8	10.5	11.4	1/ 1.5	---	---
Netherlands	19.2	21.1	18.5	5.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.7	3.8	-19.2	+ 2.7
India	10.7	19.2	4.2	.9	1.2	.8	.4	.2	2/ .1	---	---
West Germany	11.1	16.1	20.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	6.1	6.2	4.9	-21.0	- 3.9
Canada	14.1	18.0	16.4	4.7	3.9	3.3	4.2	2/ 3.2	3/	---	---
Switzerland	11.2	13.5	14.7	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	- 7.2	-27.8
Italy	16.4	23.9	23.3	7.6	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.4	1/ 1.6	---	---
Greece	8.7	10.0	6.8	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.4	3/	---	---
Japan	7.8	10.8	5.3	2.2	.8	.6	.4	.7	2/ .6	---	---
Sweden	5.5	6.1	5.8	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	2/ 3.4	---	---
France	5.4	5.5	4.3	1.1	.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	- 8.3	+37.5
United States	5.7	6.4	3.1	.5	.7	.9	1.3	1.8	1/ .5	---	---
Denmark	3.8	4.0	3.3	.9	.8	.6	.9	.7	.6	-14.3	-25.0
Norway	3.2	4.0	3.7	1.2	.6	.8	.8	.7	.6	-14.3	---
United Kingdom	2.7	3.6	2.2	.6	.5	.5	.3	.5	.5	---	---
Irish Republic	2.4	2.5	3.0	.9	.6	.6	.6	.6	2/ .6	---	---
Total	161.5	200.4	171.2	47.6	36.9	38.2	41.5	44.0	(37.0)	-15.9	+ .3
						Yarns					
Exports											
France	71.9	61.8	50.7	13.1	12.0	13.3	11.6	15.1	12.7	-15.9	+ 5.8
Belgium	48.6	52.6	54.1	14.4	12.8	13.7	14.4	14.3	2/ 6.9	---	---
United Kingdom	29.5	33.7	32.1	8.8	6.8	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.4	- 1.3	+ 8.8
Italy	17.1	20.8	22.9	6.4	5.2	6.3	5.6	7.8	7.9	+ 1.3	+51.9
Japan	14.7	16.4	19.7	5.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	4.9	5.8	+18.4	+23.4
Netherlands	14.0	15.7	14.4	3.3	4.1	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.4	+13.3	-17.1
West Germany	6.7	7.3	7.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4	+26.3	+14.3
Austria	4.7	4.9	4.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	---	---
Switzerland	4.5	5.2	5.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	---	-28.6
Total	211.7	218.4	211.3	55.6	50.3	55.0	49.7	56.7	(52.7)	- 7.1	+ 4.8
Imports											
West Germany	80.5	77.4	70.6	18.0	17.6	18.8	17.7	20.3	18.0	-11.3	+ 2.3
Netherlands	25.8	29.7	27.4	7.5	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.8	5.9	-13.2	- 4.8
Belgium	13.7	14.9	14.9	3.4	3.6	4.1	2.7	4.1	2/ 2.0	---	---
Sweden	8.3	10.3	7.7	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	-16.7	-21.1
Switzerland	4.2	5.4	4.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	.9	1.1	1.0	- 9.1	- 9.1
Denmark	8.2	9.8	9.9	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	- 7.2	+18.2
United Kingdom	6.9	5.4	5.2	1.9	.8	1.2	.8	1.0	.8	-20.0	---
Austria	6.6	7.4	7.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	- 5.9	-15.8
United States	8.8	9.6	7.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.6	2/ 1.9	---	---
Norway	2.3	3.1	2.8	.8	.5	.7	.4	.4	.5	+25.0	---
Canada	3.9	4.8	4.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	.7	.8	3/	---	---
Irish Republic	3.9	4.5	5.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	.7	1.0	.8	-20.0	-33.3
Total	173.1	182.3	168.8	45.3	40.1	42.5	37.5	44.4	(39.3)	-11.5	- 2.0
						Fabrics					
Exports											
Italy	110.5	106.2	105.3	28.7	39.1	19.9	14.8	30.8	39.9	+29.5	+ 2.0
United Kingdom	47.4	47.6	47.8	12.6	12.1	12.0	10.9	12.3	13.2	+ 7.3	+ 9.1
Belgium	30.7	28.5	26.3	7.8	5.8	5.1	4.2	3.7	2/ 2.3	---	---
Japan	15.5	17.7	21.7	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.8	+ 4.6	+13.3
Netherlands	12.4	12.3	12.4	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.8	+18.8	+ 8.6
France	14.6	14.6	13.5	3.2	3.8	3.9	2.5	3.0	3.9	+30.0	+ 2.6
West Germany	6.8	7.2	6.7	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.3	+35.3	+15.0
Switzerland	2.8	3.0	3.1	.8	.9	.7	.7	.9	1.0	+11.1	+11.1
Austria	2.5	2.6	2.2	.7	.7	.5	.3	.5	.8	+60.0	+14.3
Total	243.2	239.7	239.0	63.8	73.9	52.6	44.0	62.6	(74.0)	+18.2	+ .1

1/ One month.
2/ Two months.
3/ Not disclosed.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

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